

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Kahan Commission, appointed by the government last October to investigate the events surrounding the massacre by Lebanese Christian Forces of Palestinians in two refugee camps in southern Beirut the month before, yesterday published its findings — a slim, buff-coloured book which has unleashed a political earthquake.

The commission found the Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Chief-of-Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan, Director of Military Intelligence Aluf Yehoshua Saguy and the chief IDF Paratroop and Infantry officer-Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron all bore individual responsibility for failing to prevent or to stop the massacres at Sabra and Shatilla.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin was found responsible for displaying indifference to the reports that the Phalange had entered the Palestinian refugee camps.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was severely criticized for not verifying reports he had received of

Kahan panel scores gov't, army leaders

killings in the camps.

OC Northern Command Aluf Amir Drori was faulted for not continuing earlier steps to check the Phalange behaviour in the camps and to ensure the safety of the civilian population.

No specific recommendations were made regarding these three men.

The head of the Mossad, and Avi Dudai, personal aide to the defence minister, were cleared of responsibility.

The commission — Justice Yitzhak Kahan, the outgoing president of the Supreme Court, Justice Aharon Barak and Aluf (Res.) Yona Efrat — also unequivocally place direct responsibility for the massacres on the Lebanese Christian Phalange Forces and dismiss suggestions that IDF soldiers took part in the killings as "groundless...and baseless libel. Nor was there any indication of a conspiracy between anyone in the Israeli political or military echelon and the Phalange with regard to the camps, the report said.

At the same time, however, the commission bluntly rejects the government's assertion at the time, which was reflected in a cabinet statement on September 19, that Israel bears no responsibility for acts "perpetrated outside its borders by members of the Christian community against Palestinians in that same country."

Maj. Sa'ud Haddad, the commander of the Southern Lebanese militia, was also cleared of any involvement in the massacres.

The report makes a clear and basic distinction between the direct responsibility of the Phalange which is detailed in the first section of the report, entitled "Description of Events," and between the indirect responsibility of the Israeli government, the IDF, the Mossad and other Israeli agencies or individuals.

The commission mentions that other institutions, too, might bear indirect responsibility. It singles out the Lebanese Army, the U.S. government and the governments of the contingents of the multi-national force in Beirut.

The structure of the commission's report leaves the impression that at least part of it was agreed upon before the warning letters to the nine persons were sent on November 24, and even before the final draft was ready. The commission stresses that it agreed on a standard by which it judged the major politicians and military officers, namely, their anticipation of Phalange behaviour towards the Palestinians.

"In our view, everyone who had anything to do with events in Lebanon should have felt apprehen-

sion about a massacre in the camps, if armed Phalangist forces were to be moved into them without the IDF exercising concrete and effective supervision and scrutiny of them."

The carefully worded and meticulously reasoned report focuses on the activities of the nine individuals warned last November, seven of whom were eventually singled out for severe criticism. But the report also emphasises the role of commissions of inquiry in the Israeli democratic system which "is obligated to consider not necessarily the legal aspects of the subject but also, and occasionally primarily, its public and moral aspects." The commission also recalls relevant principles of Jewish law and the lessons of Jewish suffering under exile or foreign rule.

In a short chapter entitled "Closing Remarks," the commission appears to set forth its credo about the maintenance of civilized values in the face of the brutalizing influence of war. "It seems to us that the IDF should continue to foster the (consciousness of) basic moral obligations which must be kept even in war conditions, without prejudicing the IDF's combat ability. But the end never justifies the means, and basic ethical and human values must be maintained in the use of arms."

"The main purpose of the inquiry...has importance from the perspective of Israel's moral fortitude and its functioning as a democratic state that scrupulously maintains the fundamental principles of the civilized world. We do not deceive ourselves that the results of this inquiry will convince or satisfy those who have prejudices or selective consciences, but this inquiry was not intended for such people."

The report's recapitulation of the events surrounding the massacres include new details of when information about the killings was first received by Israeli forces in Beirut or at the General Staff Headquarters in Tel Aviv.

There are also specific recommendations to re-examine decision-making and reporting procedures not only within the various sections of the army, but at cabinet level as well. Telephone discussions and conversations between the prime minister and his colleagues or senior officers are not sufficiently logged or recorded, it was found.

The commission's findings also expose long-suspected tensions between director of Military Intelligence Saguy, and Sharon and Eitan, and between military intelligence and the Mossad who strongly favoured close cooperation with the Phalange. There are also hints of tensions between Eitan and Drori.

Some of the commission's severest language is reserved for (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

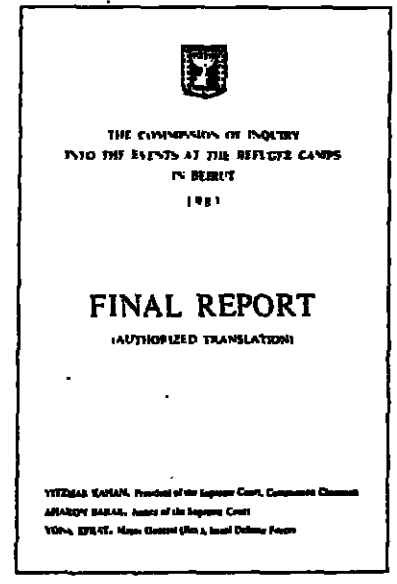
Sharon: 'U.S. hopes I'll be removed'

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Taking the offensive, Defence Minister Ariel Sharon last night painted a picture of a U.S.-directed campaign to oust him and to impose on Israel a PLO state next door.

"It's immaterial whether the commission decided this or that way," he said to an audience of the Jabotinsky Lodge at the Plaza Hotel. "Israel would not submit to the Reagan Plan. Sharon added: "I hear that in Washington the administration's hopes have soared at the prospect of Sharon's removal so as to advance the Reagan Plan. I have been and will continue to stand along with others against whoever tries to impose a second Palestinian state alongside Israel, which would mean suicide for us."

Sharon took pains to identify his case with that of the entire army and particularly with the IDF commanders singled out by the commis-



The complete official English translation of the Kahan Commission report is published as a special supplement enclosed without charge in today's *Jerusalem Post*.

The conclusions

Prime Minister Menachem Begin: A certain degree of responsibility; no penalty recommended.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon: Bears personal responsibility; he should resign. Failing this, the prime minister should consider dismissing him.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir: Erred in not taking reports of killings seriously; no penalty recommended.

Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan: Dereliction of duty; no penalty recommended in view of the scheduled termination of his service in two months' time.

Chief of Military Intelligence Yehoshua Saguy: Breach of duty; should not continue in his post.

Head of the Mossad: Very limited responsibility because he was new in his position; no penalty recommended.

OC Northern Command Amir Drori: Breach of duty in failing to terminate the Phalangists' action; no penalty recommended.

Beirut divisional commander Amos Yaron: Misjudged the situation and failed to report adequately to his superiors; should not hold a field command for the next three years.

Cabinet seen adopting Kahan recommendations Government may decide to resign if Arik Sharon refuses to quit

By ASHER WALLFISH and DAVID LANDAU

The cabinet this afternoon is expected to approve by an overwhelming majority the implementation of all the recommendations of the Kahan Commission. This will mean, inter alia, that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon will have to quit his post.

At an extraordinary cabinet session yesterday, most ministers — including Sharon himself — made it plain that they favoured implementation of all the recommendations. Sharon, however, gave his colleagues the impression that he would prefer to be dismissed by the Prime Minister rather than to resign of his own accord.

The prime minister however said explicitly at the cabinet and at other meetings that he does not intend to sack Sharon.

In its recommendation regarding Sharon, the commission called on the defence minister to "draw the appropriate conclusions," and, failing that, called on the premier to "consider" dismissing him. The premier has the right to do so under a recently passed amendment to the Basic Law: Government, Paragraph 21(1).

The cabinet preferred not to complete its deliberations on the report and take its decision yesterday so as to enable Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to return from Germany and have the floor, if he wishes. In addition, there are several other ministers who have not yet spoken.

But from the remarks of those who did speak yesterday, it was apparent that all of the coalition factions are unanimous in their readiness to implement the report.

Several ministers told *The Jerusalem Post* that they expect Sharon to dig in his heels in an attempt to remain in office. They said that if Sharon refuses to resign, and assuming that Begin remains reluctant to dismiss him, the premier would be willing to resign as an indirect way of achieving Sharon's ouster.

The resignation of a prime minister automatically means the resignation of the cabinet.

The Likud's coalition allies — the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisrael and Tami — have indicated that they would undertake to resist any Labour Alignment overtures and to join a new government under Begin.

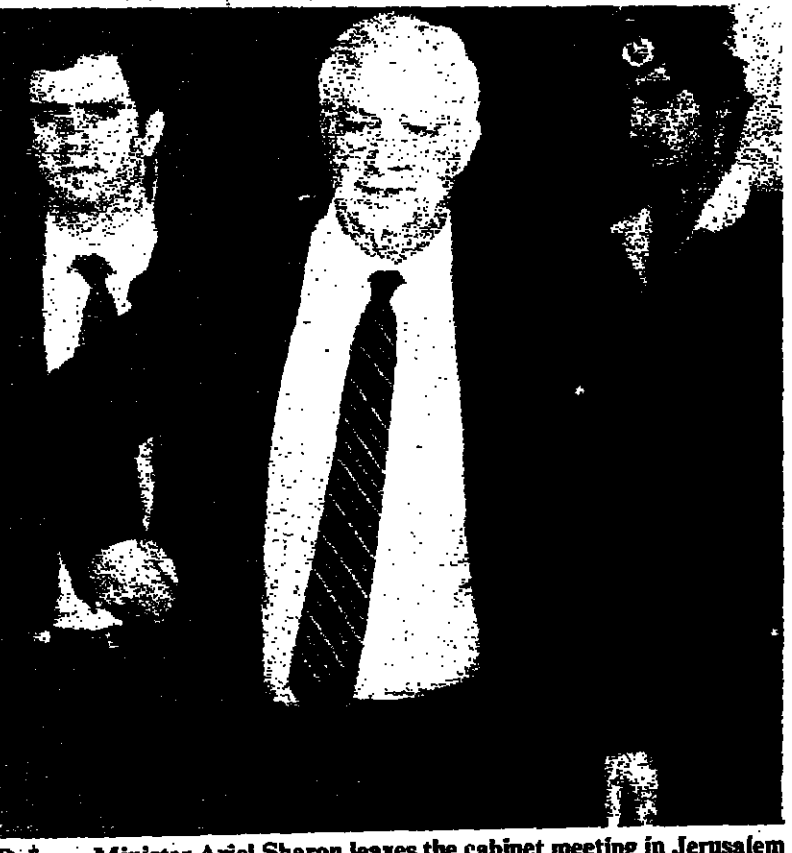
The process could take many weeks. If the premier resigns, the heads of all the parties, in order of size, would call on the president and state who in their view is best able to form a coalition.

Since the Alignment would not be able to muster enough allies for a Knesset majority — providing the undertakings to Begin hold firm — Begin would be left as the only party leader capable of heading a coalition.

There was speculation last night that Sharon might end up as a minister without portfolio, either in the present cabinet or in a new one. This possibility is not strictly precluded by the letter of the commission's recommendations, but it is not considered a probability.

For one thing, Sharon might consider this an affront to his pride. Secondly, Begin would run up against criticism from the Opposition, and from legal circles, if this device were adopted.

The cabinet ministers were handed copies of the report early (Continued on page 2, col. 5)



Defence Minister Ariel Sharon leaves the cabinet meeting in Jerusalem yesterday. (Rahamim Israel)

Tactical resignation of gov't is possible

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Neither a portfolio switch within the cabinet nor early elections were ruled out yesterday. But in case neither option proves viable, a third way out of the crisis in which the Government found itself was proposed last night: the tactical resignation of the government, with prior agreement by all coalition partners to re-group in a new cabinet under Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The major difficulty with this solution is that it would mean months in a state of political limbo while the country is beset by military problems and pressures from the U.S.

Once the government resigns without a Knesset vote for early elections, it becomes a transitional government. However, the President could first ask alignment leader Shimon Peres to form a coalition. Peres would have 21 days to do so and then another three weeks for a second try. It is possible that only after 42 tense days in which all sorts of political deals are attempted will Peres make way for

Sharon must leave, Peres tells his faction

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Alignment will oppose any maneuver "to sidestep the recommendations of the Kahan Commission by switching cabinet portfolios and allowing Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to continue serving in any ministerial capacity," Labour chairman Shimon Peres yesterday told a closed meeting of the Alignment Knesset faction.

The Alignment, whose members were cheered by the commission's findings, did not formulate any strategy yesterday. It will wait for the government's decision. However, the Peres declaration appears to be one policy line widely supported in the party.

Concurrently, the Alignment Knesset faction is gearing up for a battle which it hopes will leave it at the head of a coalition. Reports of a deal to set up a national unity government were strenuously denied by some Alignment sources yesterday, but energetically circulated by others.

Peres told his faction that he had not expected "so severe a report by the commission. This is far beyond what we could have imagined." He maintained that the report is so damning for the government, that it would be prudent for the opposition not to erupt into a chorus of criticism or jubilation now, so as not to damage itself and alienate any possible coalition partner. "For the time being, we should let the findings speak for themselves until we see what the government intends to do," Peres counselled.

In the first official statement on the Alignment's behalf yesterday, its Knesset faction chairman Moshe Shahal told a radio interviewer that the party's single demand at the moment is that Sharon be dismissed immediately.

Shahal said the party would not accept any other arrangement, including switching portfolios inside the cabinet. Shahal said all of the Kahan Commission's recommendations should "without exceptions or delay be immediately implemented."

He maintained that Labour was not considering any alternative coalitions or national unity governments. "These are not now on our (Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Changes likely in IDF command structure

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

"This is not a situation in which I can give you a convenient slogan for a headline like 'stunned' or 'shocked'," a member of the IDF general staff told *The Jerusalem Post* last night, when asked what impact the Kahan Commission's report had on the senior command of the IDF.

"We cannot say that some of the conclusions were unexpected. Ever since the nine warning letters were sent out we understood that the

Lebanese cautious

Post Middle East Affairs Reporter and agencies

Lebanese leaders maintained a cautious silence yesterday on the outcome of the Beirut massacre inquiry, while PLO chairman Yasser Arafat criticized it for failing to lay the blame squarely on Prime Minister Menachem Begin as well as on Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

In Egypt, senior editors of the state-guided press told the Associated Press that the report amounted to a call for the resignation of the entire Begin cabinet. *October* magazine's Anis Mansour called on Israel to "unseat Begin himself, the Khomeini of the Jewish people."

Some of the bitterest reactions to the findings came from Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Shatilla camps.

"Sharon ought to be put on trial like the guy they brought from Bolivia to France," one 32-year-old (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

'Satisfaction' in U.S. that Sharon may go

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration yesterday reacted cautiously to the release of the Kahan Commission's recommendations.

White House and State Department officials made no public statements, believing they might be interpreted as interference in Israeli domestic affairs.

Privately, however, there was widespread satisfaction with the recommendation that Defence Minister Ariel Sharon resign. For some time, he has been viewed by the administration as the single most "anti-American" cabinet minister.

Sharon has also been largely blamed by the Americans for standing in the way of a speedy Israeli troop withdrawal in Lebanon.

The severity of the commission report on Sharon came as a surprise — albeit a welcome one — to several administration policy-makers. They were hoping yester-

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February 14, 1983
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RUHRIG AIRS	20 06	31 06	Clear	
CHIVAGG	15 30	4 28	Clear	
CHIVAGG	1 30	1 34	Cloudy	
FRANKFURT	1 34	1 34	Snow	
GENEVA	3 23	6 43	Rain	
WISNIE	15 37	15 38	Cloudy	
HONGKONG	15 38	28 82	Clear	
JOHANNESBURG	4 38	15 39	Clear	
LONDON	4 39	8 43	Rain	
MADRID	1 34	14 57	Clear	
MONTREAL	7 19	3 37	Cloudy	
NEW YORK	4 21	0 32	Cloudy	
OSLO	2 38	8 46	Cloudy	
PARIS	20 06	31 06	Clear	
RIO DE JANEIRO	15 30	4 28	Clear	
SAD PAULO	15 30	4 28	Clear	
STOCKHOLM	2 38	15 39	Cloudy	
TOKYO	1 34	4 38	Snow	
TORONTO	1 34	4 38	Snow	
VIENNA	1 34	4 38	Snow	
ZURICH	1 34	4 38	Snow	

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Clear and slightly warmer

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	43	3-13	15
Golan	48	3-12	14
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safed	—	—	—
Haifa Port	46	10-17	18
Tiberias	66	4-17	19
Nazareth	—	—	—
Alufia	41	2-18	19
Shomron	51	4-14	15
Tel Aviv	50	6-18	19
B-G Airport	55	6-19	20
Jericho	56	4-20	22
Gaza	60	6-16	18
Beersheba	37	5-18	20
Eilat	23	9-23	24

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Prof. Yitzhak Elyashar, hon. president of Micha, the society for the rehabilitation of deaf children, will be the guest speaker at the weekly meeting of the Haifa Rotary Club, Nof Hotel, 1 p.m. today.

U.S. RESPONSE

(Continued from Page One)
as well as in the interests of Israeli security.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes was bombarded with questions yesterday about President Ronald Reagan's statement on Monday which singled out Israel for criticism in the troop withdrawal negotiations in Lebanon. "Israel is delaying, we believe," he said.

Speakes said the president had been asked about Israeli policy — not that of Syria or the PLO. That was why the president criticized only Israel, the spokesman explained. It was the first time that Reagan had publicly criticized Israel's position in Lebanon, although in an interview last month with *The Washington Post* he described Israel as an "occupying army" in Lebanon.

White House officials were somewhat embarrassed by the timing of Reagan's latest statement. They suspected that such comments — coming on the eve of the commission report — would simply strengthen those circles in Israel who support Begin and his government. The last thing the Americans wanted to do yesterday was say or do anything which might weaken the impact of the Kahan Commission findings.

On Capitol Hill, Israel's most active supporters were delighted by the prospect of Sharon's departure. Like many leaders in the American Jewish political establishment, they have often been embarrassed by what they have charged has been Sharon's heavy-handed behavior. Without Sharon in the cabinet, one of them said, Israel's image in the Senate and House of Representatives was bound to improve.

HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Iraq claims it has crushed Iran's big offensive push

NICOSIA (AP). — Iraq said yesterday its forces have "completely crushed" the huge Iranian offensive in the Missan province and destroyed the Iranian war machine. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein warned Iran's rulers that they would be choosing "the path of death and degradation if they failed to take a lesson from the offensive and continued their expansionist aims," according to the Iraqi news agency.

The Iraqi statements came as Iran reported its forces had liberated another 50 square kilometres of Iraqi-occupied territory. This raised to 300sq. kms. the total territory Iran claims to have recaptured since the offensive was launched on Sunday night.

"Operation Val Fajr" (Before Dawn) was launched as a "final attack" by the Iranians to cut the strategic highway between Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, and the port city of Basra, to bring the 28-month-old Iran-Iraq war to an end on Iranian terms.

"The enemy offensive is dead, completely crushed by our forces."

We have destroyed his war machine. Our forces have proved that the empty talk by the leaders of Iran is completely different from the situation at the front lines," Baghdad Radio said.

The latest communique said 800 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded since the operation started. It said groups of Iraqi soldiers were also taken prisoner, adding the exact numbers would be announced later.

Monday's Iraqi communique said 6,894 Iranians had been killed and a large number, including boys aged only 10 and men of 80, were taken prisoner.

Meanwhile, the United Arab Emirates formally protested to Syria over a joint Syrian-Libyan-Iranian statement issued in Damascus on January 23, two weeks before Iran launched its new offensive.

In Saudi Arabia, Defence Minister Prince Sultan expressed hope the leaders and peoples "of the two brotherly Muslim countries in Iran and Iraq would respond to the call of peace, which is the best course for them."

U.S. HOPES

(Continued from Page One)

declared in reference to the commission report, "it seems that justice is not always all that just" to cries of bravo from others among the 600 members of the Jabotinsky Lodge. Sharon also encountered a friendly reception from a small crowd waiting outside the hotel.

The defence minister pursued the "stab in the back" theme during most of his speech, admonishing the rows of TV cameramen: "I won't discuss the commission, it's being considered elsewhere in Washington, in Cairo and by Arafat."

He also blamed the country's opposition for inciting the media here and across the globe against the government's record in the war for petty political gains.

He accused the U.S. of seeking to establish "The Lebanese Model" in the territories. Israel's survival and security hinged on special arrangements in Lebanon and holding on to the territories, Sharon declared.

Declaring that most Israeli casualties in Lebanon were due to the PLO hiding among civilians used as hostages, Sharon declared, "Suddenly we saw that a militarily unimportant factor like the Palestinian population in Lebanon had been blown up out of all proportion."

Pursuing his Jordan-is-Palestine theme, Sharon said, "We have never accepted the removal by the British of two-thirds of historic Eretz Israel and the establishment there of the Kingdom of Transjordan ruled by a king. We won't allow him to take over Judea, Samaria and Gaza. It would mean the destruction of the Jewish state and the Jewish people."

Sharon's talk was featured at the beginning of Israel Television's *Mabat* news programme, which is also carried on the IDF radio station Galei Zahal. But while television carried only a brief item, the IDF station broadcast the defence minister's words in full.

CHANGES IN IDF

(Continued from Page One)

Commission's recommendation that Eitan be allowed to finish his term of office, since it is to expire in April anyway, and was not due to be renewed.

"Knowing Rafel," the officer said, "he may just say that if he is not good enough to head the army after April, he is not good enough now. A step like this would not be out of character, but this does not mean I am confirming the rumour," the source said. "Neither I nor anyone else I know has the right to speak for Eitan. He is a man who speaks his own mind," he concluded.

Eitan spent most of yesterday in his office at the General Staff HQ reading the report. He cancelled a planned visit to a military installation to attend yesterday's cabinet meeting, however.

The senior officer on the IDF general staff, who was not among those named in the report, but who is in close personal contact with his colleagues, said that while there would be an obvious impact on the IDF as a result of the recommendations regarding Eitan, chief of military intelligence Yehoshua Saguy, and the commander of the Beirut area during the massacres, Amos Yaron, the ability of the IDF to continue functioning smoothly has not been affected.

"There is, however, a deep feeling among the senior staff that again, as in 1973, the army has been landed with a disproportionate share of the blame," he added.

"This feeling may or may not affect the morale of the senior command. I can guarantee that the feeling of disproportionate guilt and responsibility will become acute if only the generals' heads roll, and not those of the politicians," he concluded.

None of the three military men singled out by the report for dismissal would comment publicly yesterday. Yaron made it clear to close friends yesterday that he was "destroyed" by the findings. He said that he could not believe that so severe a punishment, the wrecking of his career, could have been handed down on the basis of the evidence heard and the conclusions drawn.

It is understood from sources familiar with the report that the main reasons for the charges leveled against Yaron are contained in the secret section of the report not made public yesterday. This section apparently deals primarily with the period between Friday morning and Friday afternoon, when the dimensions of the massacres first became known through to the decision to allow the Phalange back into the camps.

Intelligence chief Yehoshua Saguy's close associates said yesterday that it was both ironic and tragic that a man who, often alone, had opposed the relationship between Israel and the Phalange for four years, especially since Sharon took office, should be dismissed because of Phalange excesses.

Saguy's intelligence branch, they point out, consistently made the correct assessments (a fact borne out by the commission's findings), while the Mossad was consistently wrong. "Despite Saguy's failing in not presenting his point of view during the crucial days before and during the massacres more vociferously, it is almost unbelievable that he has to go, while the head of the Mossad, an organization which according to the commission performed very poorly throughout the entire affair, came away clean," a source in the military said last night.

The source continued that Saguy's dismissal was a blow to the IDF's entire intelligence organization, which had formulated and held to an unpopular view, knowing that their assessment, and not the Mossad's, was correct.

"We understand, however, and this is the message we will get across to men and women who serve with the (intelligence) unit, that Saguy's dismissal was not a reflection on the intelligence branch as a whole, but on Saguy's inaction in particular."



Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan arrives for the cabinet meeting at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday.

Brief session at Halde; all quiet on Shouf front

Post Mideast Affairs Reporter and agencies

Israeli and Lebanese negotiators met briefly in Halde yesterday to continue their subcommittee discussions on withdrawal and future relations.

There was no closing statement issued after the meetings, which ended early, with the Israeli team returning to Israel immediately after lunch.

Lebanese officials are quoted as telling reporters that the Israeli team had to rush home for a meeting connected with the Beirut massacre report.

This was denied last night by Foreign Ministry sources, who said that the discussions proceeded as planned yesterday and were not affected by the publication of the

Kahan Commission's findings.

Lebanese security sources, meanwhile, said that two men and a woman were being questioned on suspicion of planning to fire rockets on Monday at the Lebanon Beach Hotel in Halde where the talks have been taking place.

The sources said the trio were arrested Monday in the neighbouring town of Ouzai, where they were found with the rockets.

The mountains southeast of Beirut were relatively quiet yesterday following an Israeli-arranged truce between Christian and Druse militias, according to spokesmen for all three parties.

An Israeli military spokesman near Beirut said there was "not a shot, not a firecracker over the whole front."

LEBANESE REACTION

(Continued from Page One)

plumber from Shatilla told the Associated Press in Beirut, in a reference to former Nazi Klaus Barbie.

Lebanese leaders reserved comment, with Moslem Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan telling Reuters in Beirut that he had "no comment for the time being," noting that he would "make do with the results expressed in the Israeli press."

Wazzan, however, told the Associated Press that the report "at least uncovered to the world who was really responsible" — "an ambiguous statement which could be taken to apply equally to Sharon and to the Phalange-dominated Christian Lebanese Forces, which the commission found directly responsible for the massacres."

Arafat told a British TV interviewer yesterday that "an international court, like the Nuremberg court" should be convened "not only for the Israelis but for the

Americans, too."

According to the Palestinian news agency, Wafa, Arafat did not describe the commission's findings as "important," but said they were "incomplete" in that they did not include "a decisive condemnation" of Begin and his entire cabinet.

Apart from the response of Egyptian editors canvassed by the Associated Press, there was no official response yesterday in Cairo to the report's findings. According to agency reports from the Egyptian capital, however, the report was given extensive coverage in the state-controlled media.

Ettienne Sakr, leader of the right-wing Maronite Christian Guardians of the Cedar movement, reacted yesterday with sorrow to news of the Kahan Commission report. He expressed his respect for Israeli democracy, which he noted, allowed such a report to be published; but said he regretted its tough recommendations.

KAHAN PANEL

(Continued from Page One)

Saguy, who was found lacking in almost every relevant aspect of his role as chief of Military Intelligence. The commission rejected his defence that he would have been ignored anyway, pointing out that Saguy could have resigned if he felt his views and those of his advisers were not receiving sufficient attention.

Eitan, who is singled out for "grave conclusions," was spared specific recommendations because of his impending retirement. But the commission nonetheless saw fit to write "...it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the chief of staff ignored this danger out of an awareness that there were great advantages to sending the Phalangists into the camps, and perhaps also out of a hope that in the final analysis, the Phalangist excesses would not be on a large scale."

During Sharon's open testimony, he indicated that the decision to allow the Phalange into the camps had originated with Eitan. One of Eitan's advisers presented a contradictory version, claiming that Sharon issued the order to Eitan on Tuesday, September 14. The commission found the decision was, in fact, taken jointly by both men during a visit to Beirut on Wednesday morning, September 15.

The commission records, without comment, that this decision was not brought to the attention of the prime minister, apparently implying that this is a question of the political and personal relationship between the premier, his defence minister and the chief of staff over which it has no particular jurisdiction.

But the commission also rejects the claim of Begin and Sharon that a cabinet decision regarding Phalange participation of June 15 served as the basis for the decision to allow Phalange entry into West

Beirut following the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Jemayel.

The estimates of army intelligence of between 700 and 800 dead in the camps are accepted by the commission as probably the most realistic number.

The commission notes that disciplinary or criminal proceedings still may be brought against some of the individuals it has singled out and others not mentioned specifically in the report.

Legal observers have noted this and there was speculation yesterday that the attorney-general might also have to consider the possibility of bringing charges of manslaughter on the grounds of criminal negligence against some of the central personalities singled out in yesterday's report.

The commission specifically rejects the contention that a distinction should be made between the personal responsibility of the political and military echelons. It notes that none of the persons it singled out or their lawyers advanced this argument. Nonetheless, the absence of any specific recommendation regarding the prime minister, even though it found he bore "a certain degree of responsibility" because of his lack of involvement, must indicate that insofar as he is concerned, judgment must be in the political arena.

CABINET

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday morning, and convened later in the day after reading and digesting it.

They first heard a legal review of the significance of the report from Justice Minister Moshe Nissim. Nissim had spent five hours closeted with Begin and his top aide, Dan Meridor, the previous night.

Nissim pointed out that the cabinet is under no formal obligation to accept any or all of the recommendations.

Sharon's contribution to yesterday's discussion took the form of an impassioned reminder to his colleagues of the years of selfless devotion to Israel's security on the part of the senior IDF officers faulted in the report. Ministers felt that Sharon by implication was referring to himself as well.

TACTICAL

(Continued from Page One)

removing the defence portfolio from Sharon.

Realizing that Begin was personally loath to make Sharon the sacrificial lamb, most of those who demanded that the commission's recommendations be implemented did not ask that Sharon be removed from the Cabinet entirely.

The suggestion was that Begin assume the defence portfolio, as he did before the 1981 elections.

Sharon himself, according to this plan, would remain in the Cabinet as minister without portfolio or minister with special responsibilities for Judea and Samaria. He would also retain his seat on the ministerial defence committee.

Sharon indicated yesterday that he would not voluntarily agree to step down, and Begin is reported to have told Sharon and the many party leaders with whom he met yesterday that he would rather resign than fire Sharon. But the problem for Begin is how to resign without paving the way for Peres to form a coalition.

Begin is not sure at present of a Knesset majority for early elections legislation. This may be opposed by the National Religious Party and Tami, although there were late signs yesterday that both parties are slowly becoming more amenable to the prospect of early elections if left with no alternative.

Sources in both the NRP and Tami said they fear their voters would not forgive them if they teamed up with the Alignment in an alternative coalition.

Sources close to Begin reported that he prefers to let things cool down and not rush into decision. But many even within his own party demanded that whatever decision is taken, it must be done quickly so as not to repeat the mistake made after the Beirut massacre itself when the government lost ground because it reacted late.

Tami's MKs told Begin last night that if he does not "opt one way or another now, the decision will be made in the streets, and then things will get out of hand."

Tami told Begin it wanted him to stay in office, but there were indications that the party's hitherto staunch opposition to new elections is softening.

Former minister Aharon Abuhatzira said yesterday that if early elections are a must, they should be held on the same November date as the municipal elections.

The most contradictory signals continued to emanate from the NRP throughout the day. The party's ministers are reported to have told Begin that they insist that Begin take over Sharon's defence portfolio, although they agree to Sharon's continued membership in the Cabinet and even his continued involvement in defence and settlement issues.

The ministers are reported to have indicated to Begin that their demand "is ultimative" and that unless met, they will have to reconsider their membership in the coalition.

The NRP ministers implored Begin not to resign. They expressed initial opposition to early elections. But later, highly placed party sources told *The Jerusalem Post* that "if the only choice between the NRP with the Alignment or going to early elections, it will prefer elections, so as not to alienate its electorate."

The sources also said that if the idea of switching portfolios in the existing Cabinet is not feasible because of a Sharon refusal to step down of his own accord and Begin's refusal to dismiss him, the NRP will try to press for the tactical resignation option.

Agudat Yisrael continued to be loyal to both Begin and Sharon yesterday and its leaders indicated that they would agree to whatever decision Begin made.

But the mood inside Aguda was that the whole Kahan report should be rejected, that Begin should carry on, and that Sharon should keep his job.

It was noted in the party that the Council of Tora Sages had opposed the establishment of the inquiry commission. One of the council's co-chairmen, Rabbi Eliezer Shach, said yesterday the Kahan Commission would be best ignored.

Tehiya also expressed opposition to either a Sharon dismissal or resignation yesterday, but said if there is no way to allow Sharon to keep his portfolio, the party would campaign for early elections.

Meanwhile, the battle for Sharon's political future seems to be switching to Herut. Signatures were being collected last night for an emergency session of the party central committee already this week, and petitions were being circulated in party branches calling on Sharon to remain in office.

FIRE. — Officials in Dixon, Illinois yesterday estimated damage at \$15,000 in a fire which hit President Reagan's boyhood home, now run as a tourist attraction.

Ministry of Education and Culture Education Administration Registration of Children for Compulsory Kindergarten and Primary School for the School Year 1983/4

* Registration Period
Registration for all elementary educational institutes (compulsory kindergarten and primary schools) will be between Monday, February 14, and Sunday, March 6, 1983, inclusive.

Local education authorities may fix certain days in this period for registration. Parents are therefore asked to find out what days have been set aside for registration by their local authority.

* Obligation to Register
a. Compulsory Kindergarten
Children to be registered for compulsory kindergarten are those born between December 11, 1977 and December 30, 1978.
Children born after the latter date should be registered for pre-compulsory kindergarten, and fees must be paid for them, in accordance with the rates to be fixed for the 1983/4 school year.

b. Grade Alef
Children to be registered for grade alef are those born between December 22, 1976, and December 10, 1977.
The parents of children born after December 10, 1977 should fill out a registration form for compulsory kindergarten. A parent of such a child may, in addition to the compulsory kindergarten form, fill out a form for transfer to school.
If the local authority decides to transfer the child concerned to grade alef, a grade alef registration form will be filled out at the school concerned, and the compulsory kindergarten registration form will be cancelled.

Yehudit and Yitzhak Schweiger
are happy to announce the birth of
a daughter, DAPHNA
sister to Sharon, Boaz and Ariella
granddaughter to
Alice and Benno Gitter
and Sarah Schweiger

February 4, 1983

My beloved husband Dr. HAIM ABIR-RITERMAN

passed away on February 8, 1983,
after a short illness.
He bequeathed his body to science.

His wife, Roza

Haddad says Israel will withdraw 15 km.

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MARIJAYOUN. — Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, commander of the South Lebanon militia, said yesterday that Israel might soon implement a unilateral 15-kilometre pullback of its forces in Lebanon.

This seems to be in line with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's statement to the cabinet last week that he had told Pierre Jemayel, father of Lebanese President Amin Jemayel, that Israel would pull back to its 45-km. defence line and leave the Lebanese factions to their fate.

In a related development, the Lebanese government said yesterday that the Lebanese Army is ready to take over immediately from the IDF in keeping the cease-fire between Christians and Druse in the Shouf Mountains.

Haddad told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Israeli withdrawal would exclude Jebel Baruk and that Israel would serve notice that the IDF would return, if either the PLO or the Syrians were exploiting the pullback to re-establish themselves in the evacuated area.

claims in that area, he said. It was divided between followers of Kamal Jumblat and Camille Chamoun, and then the Phalangists came along and insisted that the Druse accept their authority and, adding insult to injury, ordered some of them to evacuate their homes in favour of their own displaced refugees, he said.

Regardless of future developments, Haddad said he would defend Southern Lebanon against all comers, even on his own. He had more than doubled the number of men under his command, he said, but would not say how many were now enlisted in his militia.

He had also acquired heavy calibre guns of Soviet make and an assortment of vintage tanks and armoured personnel carriers, all carrying the distinctive grey coat of paint and the Cedar of Free Lebanon.

Haddad also blamed the Americans for much of the unsettled conditions now prevailing in his country. "They have their fingers in our pie and are more concerned with their own problems than they are with ours. This involves knowing the oil-rich Arab countries. They do not want Lebanon to have a peace treaty with Israel, he said.

Haddad said that in addition a future neutrality of the evacuated zones should be guaranteed by the American as well as Lebanese governments.

The 45-km. concept was originally an Israeli idea, and the 15-km. pullback to the south was first proposed by Haddad to the "Israel authorities concerned." They had approved and adopted it, he said. However, he did not say when the pullback would take place. The implications were that it might happen in the near future.

Asked what has gone wrong in Israel's handling of the Lebanese campaign, the South Lebanese commander said that Israel has been turned into a "whipping boy" by the Lebanese to compensate for their national frustration.

Speaking of the recent flareup between the Phalangists and the Druse in the Shouf Mountains, he said Israel had only itself to blame. Somebody had failed to do his homework, he said. Had they done earlier research, they would never have allowed the Phalangists to trail the IDF into that particular area of Lebanon, he said.

The Phalangists have no legal or historical

Kahan in English 'instant best-seller'

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Not even a best-selling sex novel or slimming manual could have competed in Jerusalem yesterday with another book — the authorized English translation of the Kahan Commission report.

"They went like hotcakes, as if they were engraved in gold," said Efrat, a worker at the Government Press Office in Jerusalem, where the copies were snatched up within minutes by foreign correspondents.

Ordinarily a printing run of official translations takes into account the number of foreign newsmen accredited to the Press Office and other parties, such as the Foreign Ministry, which takes copies for distribution to the diplomatic corps and its offices around the world. But the unprecedented demand for yesterday's report caught Press Office officials by surprise.

Foreign newsmen who read Hebrew were delighted with the English version and praised the man behind it — Bezalel Gordon, director of the Government Press Office's news department who was "lent" to the Kahan Commission to

serve as its spokesman.

Gordon and six other anglophonic Israelis put out the 108-page official translation at the same pace as the Hebrew version. Like the Hebrew version, Gordon's book contains 17 pages of appendices, of which 10 are blank since they are classified as "secret."

Drafting of the official report — both in Hebrew and English — had to await the so-called "third stage" of the commission's work, that of summing up.

By mid-afternoon yesterday, Gordon and his team were nowhere to be found. "They're all so weary after that lightning job, that they could hardly stand on their feet," Efrat told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The official English translation exhibits, however, traces of careless translation. The gravest is in the report's recommendations, where "no conclusions whatsoever" is rendered as "no further recommendation."

In all, 250 copies of the English translation were printed. However, because the demand far exceeded supply, 1,000 more copies will be printed. They are to be ready by the end of the week.



A worker at the Popick Building on the Givat Ram campus of the Hebrew University headquarters of the Kahan Commission, brings out stacks of commission reports for public release yesterday morning. (Yitzhak Harari)

Israel Arabs hail panel's conclusions

By YOEL DAR
and YIGAL HIGHCOV
Jerusalem Post Reporters

NAZARETH. — Representatives of the Israeli Arab population yesterday expressed satisfaction over the Kahan Commission's findings.

The head of the National Committee of Arab Local Councils, Ibrahim Nimer Hussein, urged the government to adopt all the panel's findings. The chairman of the Tira local council, Zewilah Mansour, said the findings did not surprise him since the Jewish people, who have suffered from persecution for many generations, could not stand idly by when innocent people were

killed. Mohammed Wadat, Mapam MK, said he does not rule out the possibility that the findings will lead to the resignation of the government and to the formation of another government without elections.

Druse representatives stated their satisfaction at the commission's clear condemnation of Phalange behaviour.

Only members of Rakah remained indifferent to the news of the commission's findings, saying they do not believe these would lead to a radical change of government policy towards the PLO and the Palestinian cause.

Reactions in the Little Triangle

area were similar to those in the north. Walid Haj Yihya, former Sheli MK, said in Taibe that he was particularly impressed by the reason, humanity and courage of the commission's findings and recommendations.

"All honour to the 400,000 Israelis who forced the government to form the commission," he said, referring to the demonstrators who collected in Tel Aviv.

Salah Baranji, a leader of extreme leftist groups in the Arab sector, said that he had expected Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Chief of Staff Raphael Eitan and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to

be criticized by the commission. But the criticism of Prime Minister Menachem Begin was a happy surprise for him, he said.

Jilal Abu Duama, a businessman in Baka al-Gharbiya who has legal training, said the commission had done good work for Israeli democracy. He said that in contrast with the Agranat Commission following the Yom Kippur War, this commission left no doubt as to the role of high political figures in the events under investigation.

He added that Israeli democracy would be strengthened further if the suggestions of the commission were carried out fully on the political level.

Some demonstrate, some don't care

Israelis in the street yesterday seemed as divided over the Kahan Report as they were before it.

In Tel Aviv, for example, many were watching television at 2 p.m. when a special programme on the commission report was broadcast. Diners in restaurants and investors at the stock market took time out to attend to the programme.

On the other hand, a pensioner walking his dog earlier was more interested in talking about the weather than about the commission.

"We haven't had such a beautiful day in weeks. The sun is shining, there is even the smell of spring in the air," he said. Asked about the commission findings, he responded, "Who cares?"

There were crowds on Rehov Dizengoff at the time who also seemed to be going about their usual business without concern. But both in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem yesterday, there were at least a few dozen persons who cared enough about the report to take part in demonstrations.

One demonstration was held by the "Movement for a Greater Israel" outside the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv, in support of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. "We do not doubt the commission's conclusions, or that Sharon and the chief of staff are responsible, but Israel needs Sharon now," one demonstrator said.

The second demonstration, held by the League for Human and Citizen Rights — a new organization — was held at Dizengoff Circle and called for the implementation of the Kahan Commission's conclusions and advocated criminal charges against those found in any way responsible for the Beirut massacres.

In Jerusalem, about 80 people demonstrated in front of the prime minister's offices in support of Begin and the government.

The demonstrators included MKs Gula Cohen and Hana Porat of the Tzefa party, Rabbi Moshe Levinger, a leader of the Kiryat Arba activists and members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach organization.

Peace Now members also demonstrated in Jerusalem. A statement put out by that movement said "Ariel Sharon can no longer hold any public office. And since the commission has also assigned responsibility to the prime minister and the whole government, they too should draw the appropriate conclusions."

Back in Tel Aviv, shoppers at the Carmel market were in a happy mood. "Begin and Sharon will come out of this stronger," one said. Another warned, "I feel sorry for whoever tries to hurt a hair on the head of Sharon or Begin."

At the agricultural produce wholesale market on Rehov Carlebach, workers playing dominoes at one of the open-air restaurants hardly lifted their eyes from the boards. "Look, we're not worried," one said. "So why worry? We won't let Begin or Sharon resign."

A surprising number of the dozens of respondents to a random telephone poll conducted by *The Jerusalem Post* — about one-quarter — by last night had not heard about the report. Another quarter of the respondents said they had heard the news but did not want to comment.

Of the remaining people contacted, comments ranged from a call to "give Sharon a Nobel Prize for Peace" to bringing the government down and/or forcing Sharon to resign.

Prof. Aharon Cohen of Jerusalem said that whether the government resigns or not, nothing will change. But the inquiry into the Sabra and Shatila massacre by the Phalangists was "a waste, because it only makes us look bad in world public opinion." The inquiry was the result of "Jewish masochism," and gave a "weapon to our enemies."

Eli Mammann said that the whole government should resign because of what happened in Beirut, but what happens next is uncertain.

"Six million Jews died in the Holocaust; did anyone investigate?" reacted Michael Tzaban, a retired contractor. "Sharon should get the Nobel Peace Prize." He had no complaints against the commission, but thought the inquiry was a waste of time.

Micha Feshko asserted, however, that Sharon should resign, as recommended, and that the Alignment and the National Religious Party should form an alliance to establish a government. Holding elections now, he added, would not be advisable, as it costs too much money.

Moshe Veber, a pensioner, said that both Premier Menachem Begin and Sharon should go on despite the findings of the commission.

Shimon Labi, an accountant, asserted that "Sharon should have remained in the army, and not got involved in politics." But he urged that the government resign anyway.

Esther Naim hadn't heard of the news, but she responded, when told of the commission's recommendations, that "the terrorists left bombs in buses and no one abroad made a fuss. Why did we have to make a fuss?"

(Compiled from reports by Yitzhak Oked, Judy Segel and Michal Yudelman)

Yadin: Begin needs intelligence adviser

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former deputy premier Yigael Yadin said yesterday that the Kahan Commission's conclusions demonstrated the need to appoint a special adviser on intelligence affairs to the prime minister, as first recommended by the Agranat Commission which investigated the security failures of the Yom Kippur War.

Yadin, who had served on the Agranat Commission, said that it was "astonishing" that (Prime Minister Begin) should have first learned of the massacre in the camps from the BBC about two days after it began.

"If Begin had such an adviser, who would be free from administrative responsibilities and close to the prime minister, then this wouldn't have happened," he asserted. He said that he understood that the opposition of the defence minister and the general staff have prevented the creation of such a post.

Interviewed on Kol Yisrael, Yadin said in response to a question that he would like to correct a misconception about the approach adopted by the Agranat Commission. It was erroneously claimed, he said, that it applied strict standards of personal responsibility to the military echelon, while dealing only



Yigael Yadin

with ministerial responsibility at the political level.

This refers to his recommendation, that the then chief of staff, David Elazar, be removed from his post, while drawing no such conclusions about defence minister Moshe Dayan.

Yadin said the Agranat Commission examined the question of personal responsibility at the political level, but came to the conclusion that Dayan was not personally responsible for certain decisions.

"With (Defence Minister Ariel) Sharon, he has already assumed the personal responsibility for the decision to send the Phalange into the camps. This is the basic decision

from which everything else flowed. Hence the stress placed on Sharon's personal responsibility by the Kahan Commission."

Yadin disclosed that the Agranat Commission did send letters to a number of people who appeared before it, warning them that they may be harmed by someone else's testimony. Such letters were sent from the chief of staff on down, and all recipients used the opportunity to examine testimony. Since then, he noted, the law had been changed to make this practice mandatory.

Speaking to *The Post's* Mark Segal, Haim Zadok, justice minister when the Agranat Commission submitted its report on the Yom Kippur War, said that premier Golda Meir and Dayan were not faulted for their personal act and commissions, while in this case Sharon was asked to resign specifically for his personal deeds and omissions.

Zadok compared how Clause 32 of the Agranat Commission report had complimented Golda Meir for "her wisdom, healthy common sense and the speed of her decision-making" (in responding to the emergency), to the Kahan Commission's comment on Begin: "We found no reason to clear the premier of responsibility for the admission of the Phalange into the camps."

Prisoner rehabilitation bill passes first reading

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

About 60 per cent of the 3,500 prisoners released each year are behind bars again within two years, Deputy Labour and Social Affairs Minister Benzion Rubin said yesterday.

He was speaking in the debate on a bill establishing a semi-autonomous prisoner rehabilitation authority that would coordinate the rehabilitation activities of government ministries and existing voluntary organizations.

The bill passed its first reading without opposition and was referred to the Interior Committee. It was initiated by Raphael Sulista and Shoshana Arbeli (Alignment) and Mordechai Virshubski (Shinui).

Almost all speakers in the debate praised the work of the voluntary organizations — of which there are "at least five," according to Tamar Eshel (Alignment). But they were all agreed that the job was too big to be handled by volunteers alone.

"There is need for state responsibility in this matter," Rubin said. He noted that it costs over IS\$500,000 a year to maintain a prisoner.

Eshel said that the new body would not have the authority of government ministries, but it would have the power to activate them. What he lacked, she said, was an article "ensuring the necessary budget."

The bill makes it a matter of right for a discharged prisoner to be helped by the authority, which Rubin said would serve as "a central address" to help in matters like vocational training, employment, housing, and family problems.

The authority's executive body will be a directorate appointed by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs in consultation with a 39-member council, to be appointed by the president.

Other points made in the debate were:

Sulista: Over 92 per cent of the prisoners are from the Oriental communities.

Shavhan Weiss (Alignment): The next step is to examine innovative methods of punishment, such as giving jail terms not for a fixed term but, for example, of "up to three years."

Ariel Weinstein (Likud-Liberal): Since most employers are reluctant to hire ex-prisoners, we should adopt the U.S. practice of giving a tax credit to employers who do hire them.

Shlomo Hibel (Alignment): The authority should give priority to rehabilitation to young prisoners and women prisoners.

Arbeli (Alignment): Voluntary organizations will continue to function. They will constitute an integral part of the authority's activities.

Limit asked to MDs working hours

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Health Ministry must take steps to prohibit doctors from working 36 or more hours without interruption, as often happens at present.

This demand was contained in a letter to the ministry's legal adviser from attorney Uriel Goren, who based his allegations on media reports of doctors' working conditions.

In other professions that affect human life, less directly, the law limits the maximum number of working hours, Goren contended.

But doctors sometimes find themselves performing surgery after two sleepless nights, he said.

This situation harms the quality of medical care, as well as undermines the doctors' obligations of caution and reliability not only under the profession's ethical code, but also under the laws of the State of Israel, Goren wrote.

NEW MAN. — Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas, who resigned on Monday, is being replaced by Chile's ambassador to Britain, Miguel Alex Schweitzer Walter.

Government to release more Wakf assets to local Moslems

By YOEL DAR

NAZARETH. — The government plans to hand over to the Moslem community additional assets of the Wakf, the Moslem religious trust, which have been frozen since 1948.

Benjamin Gur-Arye, the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, told Arab dignitaries from Galilee yesterday the government would take this step only after it establishes that the properties concerned were donated by their owners to the Wakf for charity and not for other purposes. Gur-Arye said the government has so far released 150 properties to the Moslem public committees in Haifa, Acre, Jaffa, Lod and Ramle.

The released assets included land, mosques, shops and other buildings valued in the billions of shekels.

The Wakf assets are said to be one of the most sensitive problems affecting relations between the government and the Moslem community. In 1948, the government froze all Wakf property, the income from which had been used by radical Arab elements to fight the independence of the state. Since then these assets have been administered by a department of the Finance Ministry.

For years the Moslem community has urged the government to release all the frozen property. In recent years the government decided to use part of the income of these assets to finance religious, social and cultural projects in Arab villages.

Six years ago the government allocated IS\$30,000 for Arab villages. This year, however, the total sum reached over IS\$14 million. In addition, the government allocated IS\$3m this year to renovate Jaffa's Hassan Bek Mosque and IS\$2m to preserve the traditional character of Old Acre.

Gur-Arye hopes to treble the sum released from the Wakf religious and social projects within one or two years. Nevertheless, the Moslem community is determined to get all the frozen assets released. Community leaders say the release of the assets would enable the Moslem community — which constitutes 78 per cent of all the Arab population — to develop needed social projects and to be more independent in dealing with its own religious and domestic affairs.

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West Bank sceptical of action on the report

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A general expectation — and hope — for the implementation of the Kahan Commission's report was the characteristic reaction throughout the territories yesterday.

Public figures however expressed doubt that the findings would be implemented in their entirety. Some said the commission had been set up to clear Israel's name in world opinion, but said the findings show that there is no cleansing of the government from at least some responsibility for the massacres in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps last September.

A newspaper editor in East Jerusalem said he fears that, following the publication of the commission's findings, pressure would increase on residents of the territories — both from the military and new settlers. He said residents of the West Bank fear acts of reprisal from settlers.

Deposed Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa said yesterday that the families of refugees killed in the Beirut camps should be indemnified, just as Jews who survived the Holocaust were given reparations.

Nevertheless, most of those interviewed expressed appreciation of Israel's legal system, which they characterized as virtually the only dependable arm of the country's government.

The UNIFIL spokesman complained yesterday that the Israel Defence Forces were "harassing" the organization's convoys in Lebanon without giving "any clear explanation."

He said in a statement in Jerusalem that three times last week UNIFIL convoys were stopped at an IDF checkpoint at Damour and held for periods of up to an hour. The vehicles were not searched, he said.

Court halts hounus

HAIFA. — The District Court here yesterday issued a temporary injunction and attachment order to prevent the sale of a quantity of hummus, tahina and fava beans (fal) prepared by the Pri-Taim factory in Hadera. The order was issued at the request of the Blue Band Telma Edible Products Company in Haifa which claimed that labels were similar to those of Blue Band and would mislead customers.

Dutch gather evidence against Klaus Barbie

THE HAGUE (AP). — The government is gathering evidence of Klaus Barbie's alleged role in the first deportation of Dutch Jews to concentration camps during World War II. (See story, page 5)

Zaire defence minister arrives for talks

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

REAR Admiral Lomponda arrived in Israel yesterday at the head of a military delegation for a five-day visit.

He is scheduled to have talks with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon today and will also meet with President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Girl, 17, tells police two men raped her

KFAR SAVA (Itim). — A Kfar Sava girl of 17 complained to local police on Monday night that she had been raped by two men who gave her a lift at the Ganim intersection near Petah Tikva. She said she was waiting at the intersection after getting out of her boyfriend's car following an argument, she said.

The girl, a high-school pupil, told police that the two men, who she said were Arabs, drove into a grove and raped her there.

After getting to the police station on foot, she was taken to the Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava for medical treatment.

The police are investigating.

UNIFIL says Israel 'harassing' convoys

HAIFA. — A labour contract for the 7,000 employees of the Electric Corporation was signed yesterday. All the corporation works committees agreed to the new wage scale, which will favour lower-paid workers at the expense of those in the higher-wage bracket.

Electricity up 5%

Post Economic Reporter

The Knesset Finance Committee yesterday approved a 5 per cent rise in the price of electricity, retroactive from January 31.

Shamir sees progress in relations with Bonn

By MEIR MERHAV

BONN. — The German-Israel mixed economic commission, which has not met since 1976, will soon start functioning, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told the press yesterday. A preparatory meeting has been scheduled for next month, he said.

Shamir said that the atmosphere between the Federal Republic and Israel was now better than under the former West German government. When asked to be more specific, Shamir said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's promise to visit Israel demonstrated this "better atmosphere."

Shamir was returning home last night or this morning in order to attend today's Cabinet session. He has completed his official visit to Germany but has postponed his planned trip to Belgium and Luxembourg.

63,099 from Areas now work in Israel

Last month the number of Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza who work in Israel reached a record high of 63,099 as compared to 59,851 in December, 1982 and 51,685 in January, 1982.

Of these, 20,807 worked in the building industry, 23,381 in factories, 12,622 in services and 6,289 in agriculture.

Wage contract at Electric Corporation

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Kissinger praises Israel for inquiry

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger yesterday praised Israel for undertaking a full-scale inquiry into the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

"I think it is a great tribute to Israeli democracy that they could accept such a heavy responsibility by such high-level people," Kissinger said in a nationally televised interview on ABC TV's *Good Morning America* programme. "It is true that there are very few governments in the world that one could imagine making such a public investigation of such a difficult and shameful episode."

Kissinger's response clearly reflected a widespread sense of praise for Israel's courage in releasing the report. Throughout the day, news commentators and others went out of their way to commend the people of Israel. In the Jewish community and among other strong pro-Israel supporters, there was a marked sense of pride in Israel.

In the television interview, Kissinger was asked about the impact of the report on Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government. "There will undoubtedly be a period of crisis," he said, noting that either Defence Minister Ariel Sharon will have to resign or "there will be a very tough parliamentary debate. Either way, there will be a complicated domestic situation in Israel today."

Begin, Kissinger said, is "in a somewhat weakened position."

Still, the former secretary continued, Americans should remember that Begin probably would prefer new elections which might even lead to a higher majority for his party in a new government. "I don't think he would mind having an election," said Kissinger.

Regarding the troop withdrawal talks in Lebanon and the search for a broader Arab-Israeli peace settlement, Kissinger cautioned against "personalizing" the negotiations too much.

"Begin is not the easiest person to deal with," Kissinger said. "But I don't think he is the sole obstacle to a successful negotiation. I think that if there is a new Israeli government, many of the principles that Begin has been defending would be defended by a new Israeli government as well. So we have to focus on the fundamentals of the negotiations and not on the personalities."

Thus, Kissinger was indirectly critical of President Ronald Reagan for his statement on Monday criticizing Israel's stance in the Lebanese negotiations. "Israel is delaying, we believe, unnecessarily," Reagan said. "I think that there's a certain moral point that we think the Israelis are neglecting or not observing," Reagan continued.

"And that is that, the new government of Lebanon, after all these years of revolution and upheaval, has asked all the foreign forces to leave. For them not to leave now puts them technically in the position of an occupying force, that they are there by force in this country that



Henry Kissinger

has said to them, 'We now want you to depart.'"

Kissinger said Reagan's remarks underscore the "exacerbation that is being felt by many members of the administration with the slow pace of the negotiations in Lebanon." The former secretary went on to express support for the basic U.S. objectives in seeking Israeli, Syrian and PLO withdrawals from Lebanon.

But Kissinger went on to complain about all the attention being paid to the Lebanese negotiations. "I have my doubts," he said, "about putting so much public emphasis on Lebanon and letting the West Bank issue fester, because by putting so much emphasis on Lebanon, one is

giving in effect a veto to the two countries that have relatively the least interest in the West Bank negotiations — namely Israel and Syria."

Kissinger also noted that it was by no means certain that Syria would accept an agreement reached between the U.S., Israel and Lebanon. "If I know anything about the Syrians," he said, "they will not accept the results of an Israel-Lebanese-American negotiation without a long negotiation by themselves."

Without mentioning Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger by name, Kissinger warned against the "constant public clashes between Israel and the U.S. over Lebanon."

He went on to urge King Hussein to join the peace process. He said that moderate Arabs cannot expect the U.S. to deliver Israel on a "silver platter."

Also appearing on *Good Morning America* was PLO chairman Yasser Arafat who was in Amman. He said the commission of inquiry had "clearly, unambiguously" ruled on "the dirty role of the killer of children Sharon and Eitan and Amir Drori and the others. But they didn't mention the main criminal, by which, I mean, Begin himself."

Arafat called for an international tribunal — along the lines of the Nuremberg trials — to investigate Israeli as well as American responsibilities "in this dirty and shameful massacre and genocide." Without elaborating, he said, "the Americans have been involved."

Report greeted in UK

By HYAM CORNEY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The inquiry commission report has been widely welcomed here in political circles, the media and the Jewish community.

Chief Rabbi Immanuel Jakobovits, one of the first here to call for an inquiry, told *The Jerusalem Post*: "For the past several months being a Jew has often meant experiencing much anguish and moral torment. Now I sense a particularly intense pride in belonging to a people which has demonstrated a commitment to justice and moral values unique among contemporary nations or indeed in history."

While the Foreign Office declined to comment on what it said was "an internal Israeli matter," Labour Party MP Stanley Clinton Davies, one of his party's foreign affairs spokesmen, described the report as "a great tribute to Israeli democracy." Comparing it with the recent Franks report on the Falklands battle, he said that the Israeli inquiry had been much more open. "We don't even know what Mrs. Thatcher was asked or what she said."

Ivan Lawrence, a Jewish Tory MP who called for an inquiry in a *Times* article shortly after the massacre, told me that if the report points fingers at individuals, "I hope they will pay the penalty."

Greville Janner, Labour MP and president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, said he was confident that "we can leave it to Israel's democracy to ensure that justice is done insofar as it lies in the hands of the Israeli government as opposed to that of Lebanon."

The current and two past chairmen of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations called on Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to resign.

Current chairman Julius Berman, speaking to *Galei Zahav* in New York, said that he believed that Sharon would reach the necessary conclusions on his own, and it would not be necessary for Prime Minister Menachem Begin to fire him.

Past chairman Howard Squadron and Rabbi Alexander Schneider also called for Sharon to resign.

All three leaders praised the work of the commission as reflecting the best in Israeli democracy.

Sports

Soccer shocks

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Three Second-Division teams yesterday ousted three National League clubs in shock results in the sixth-round State Cup replays. Bnei Yehuda and Maccabi Haifa are safely through to the last 16.

Ramat Amichai beat Maccabi Petah Tikva 1-0 with an eighth minute goal by David Servi. Even greater upset defeats were administered by Hapoel Kiryat Shmona and Hapoel Ashdod 1-0 Tel Aviv first division clubs Shimshon and Bnei Yehuda.

Kiryat Shmona held Shimshon to a goalless 120 minutes at the Bloomfield Stadium and then went on to win 6-3 in a penalty spot kick playoff. Ashdod also held Bnei Yehuda for 2 hours before 4,000 spectators in the Southern town, and then went on to win 12-11 in spot kicks.

In the next round, Ashdod will face Maccabi Nakhanya and Kiryat Shmona will play again at Bloomfield against Maccabi Tel Aviv. Ramat Amichai will play at the same venue against Hapoel Tel Aviv.

In the capital, second half goals by Haim Zlotnik and Avi Cohen put an end to Hapoel Acre's hopes, Bnei Yehuda winning 3-0 at the YMCA grounds. Maccabi Haifa beat Hapoel Rishon LeZion 1-0 with a 70th minute goal by Moshe Selector.

Grasshoppers of Zurich beat the Israel Olympic soccer team 2-0, after they were 0-0 at half-time in Petah Tikva.

Basketball battles

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hapoel Holon scored an impressive home-court victory over powerful Galil-Haazion 96-89, and jumped from 7th place in the standings to 4th. Mordechai Daniel and Niv Bogin, with 28 and 23 respectively, led the attack, while Brad Lief was best for the losers with 26 points.

Ninth place Hapoel Haifa scored a stunning upset victory over Hapoel Tel Aviv 100-86, as they continued their efforts to get into the play-offs. They were led by Haim Zlotnik and John Willis, with 33 and 27 points respectively. Hapoel Tel Aviv, who slipped from 6th to 7th place as a result of the loss, were led by John Ramsey with 19 points.

Maccabi Tel Aviv had rough going, but managed to slide by Afula, 84-82. Afulie Perry, injured in the warm-ups, was ably replaced by Howard Lasso, who ended up Maccabi's leading scorer with 24 points. Chad Nelson of Afula led all scorers with 28.

Maccabi Haifa blew an 18 point half-time lead, but hung on to defeat Bnei Yehuda, 89-85, at the Ussishkin Stadium. They helped themselves in their battle to avoid relegation, but by losing their large lead, they gave up whatever remote chance that they had of making it to the play-offs. Grey Cook topped Maccabi with 33 while Darrel Robinson canned 24 for Bnei Yehuda.

Hapoel Gan Shimon continued to play improved basketball, they edged out Elitzur Tel Aviv, 106-73, and stayed close to Maccabi Haifa, as they too try to avoid relegation. The hapless cellar-dwellers, who now have lost their 15th game, were led by Ernie Cobb with 28 points. Gan Shimon's 7 players in double figures included Elitzur's 15.

Hapoel Ramat Gan outplayed Maccabi Ramat Gan 90-81.

Shlomo loses

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP). — Shlomo Glickstein was defeated yesterday by Dominique Bedel of France, 6-3, 7-6, in the opening round of the \$300,000 United Virginia Bank Classic here. Bedel won the tie-breaker 7-5.

Another upset was provided by qualifier Mike Bauer, who overcame third-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland 7-5, 6-4. Jimmy Arias, 18 years old, rallied from a one set deficit to beat John Sadri 1-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3 in the tie-breaker).

U.S. report says Israeli record worse in areas

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday praised Israel's respect for human rights within the pre-1967 lines, but once again criticized various aspects of Israel's policies on the West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

In its 1982 human rights report submitted to Congress, the State Department defined all of the areas captured during the 1967 war — including East Jerusalem — as "occupied territories."

The report, divided into two parts, was similar to the 1981 document, although the number of alleged Israeli violations of human rights cited on the West Bank and elsewhere in the territories had increased.

There was also some harsh criticism of Israel for its invasion of Lebanon last year and its subsequent drive into West Beirut.

"Most PLO military forces and facilities were located in areas heavily populated by civilians, and the Israeli attacks against the PLO, as well as the long Israeli siege of West Beirut, resulted in thousands of civilian casualties," it said, without providing more precise figures.

Regarding the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the U.S. document quoted "survivors and others near the scene" as saying that the actual killers "had been" Lebanese Phalangist and Haddad militia elements who had been permitted to enter the camps by the Israeli Defence Forces.

The report criticized Israel for not making public "a full or partial list of names of the detainees" in Lebanon. Aside from the approximately 300 Syrian prisoners of war, it said Israel was holding another 5,400 Palestinians and other Lebanese, largely at the Ansar prison camp in South Lebanon.

Since the mid-1970s, the State Department has been required under U.S. law to submit to Congress on an annual basis a detailed human-rights report on all foreign countries. This year's reports were contained in a 1,323-page book, compiled from reports submitted by consulates around the world. Thus, the section on Israel was prepared from reporting cables from the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and the consulate

in Jerusalem. Regarding pre-1967 Israel, the new report said: "Israel as a parliamentary democracy guarantees by law and in practice the civil, political, and religious rights of its citizens."

It went on to note, however, that "the presence of an Arab minority in Israel presents it with the challenge of accommodating within its society a group which does not share the Zionist principles upon which the state was founded."

"The human-rights situation in Israel was virtually unchanged in 1982 from previous years," it concluded. "It is expected to remain substantially the same in the near and long-term future."

But the situation in the territories, it said, was not that good. "Relations with Arabs in the occupied territories of the West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem, and the Golan Heights — caused the most significant problems for human rights in 1982. These relations were strained," and the human-rights problems exacerbated as a consequence of the government's implementation of its declared policy of strengthening, expanding and developing Jewish settlements.

The report said Israel had placed "approximately 35 per cent of the West Bank" under "some form of direct Israeli control." This, it said, had strengthened the Arab impression that Israel's long-term goal was "to envelop and annex the West Bank."

The State Department document said that "no major changes in the overall human-rights situation" in the territories "are foreseen for the coming year. Excepting dramatic progress in the peace process, confrontation between the inhabitants of the territories and the occupation authorities is likely to remain at the same level as in recent years. Israel is likely to continue its efforts to contain and reshape the politics of the West Bank and Gaza through the civil administrations, the acquisition of land for settlements' official subsidization of population growth in existing settlements, and financial and political support for the Village Leagues."

The report went on to note that "Israeli settlers caused the deaths of at least three Arabs" last year. "In each case," it said, "suspects were detained, but they claimed to have shot to stop

youths from stoning their vehicles. There is no record of these suspects being brought to trial."

Israel was not accused of torturing Palestinian prisoners in the current report. "There is no indication that torture is condoned by Israeli authorities," it said in marked contrast with a report issued six years ago which quoted a former U.S. consular official in Jerusalem, Alexandra Johnson, of alleging systematic Israeli torture of Palestinian detainees.

The report said that as of October 1982, there were 1,584 non-Israeli citizen Arabs in prison for security offences. None, it said, was under administrative detention. Another 594 were suspected security offenders awaiting trial.

Regarding Israel's controversial policy of banning certain books on the West Bank, the report said the total came to 1,120 last year. "These include, *inter alia*, extreme anti-Semitic publications, official Arab propaganda publications, publications of the Institute for Palestine Studies, and literary efforts by individuals identified with the Palestinian movement. Possession of such publications, many of which are legal in Israel and East Jerusalem, by a West Bank or Gaza Arab is a criminal offence, frequently resulting in fine or imprisonment. However, according to Israeli press reports, the list of forbidden publications is not made available to the public."

The report praised Israel's "exemplary record in protecting Moslem and Christian holy places." It noted, however, that Jewish settlers in Hebron have prevented Moslem worshippers from entering Hebron's Ibrahim mosque (also the Tomb of the Patriarchs) for Friday prayers, "and military guards demand that male visitors observe Jewish customs and don skullcaps before entering the mosque."

While pointing out that comprehensive economic statistics for the territories are not "readily available," the report concluded: "It is obvious...that living standards have risen steadily throughout the period of Israeli control."

One particular point of criticism, however, was Israel's policy toward water rights on the West Bank. "Israeli water control policies in the West Bank ensure that new water resources are reserved for Israeli settlements, thus depriving Arab agriculture and industry," it said.

Hussein, Arafat discuss possible talks' strategy

AMMAN (AP). — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was due to leave Amman for Saudi Arabia yesterday, after two days of talks with King Hussein.

Jordanian officials said Hussein and Arafat discussed next week's meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament in exile.

The officials said Hussein was asking Arafat to convince the 355-member council to allow non-PLO Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to join in a delegation with Jordanians to open talks with Israel and the U.S. on the future of the Israeli-occupied areas. The move is designed to get

around the U.S.'s refusal to recognize the PLO, and Israel's refusal to negotiate with the guerrilla organization.

Arafat has privately agreed, the officials said, but expects difficulty in convincing the national council to go along.

Hard-line PLO factions and some within Arafat's own dominant Fatah group object to the idea because it might infringe on the principle that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinians.

Hussein has hinted that if the PLO fails to agree, he may go ahead and open talks with the U.S. and Israel alone — a move for which the Reagan administration is pushing hard.

UK position on Shcharansky is 'blasphemous,' says TASS

MOSCOW (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday denounced as a "provocation" a British request for the immediate release of prisoner of Zion Anatoly Shcharansky.

Senior TASS commentator Yuri Kornilov said it was blasphemous that the demand for the "spy's" release should come from a government "which keeps thousands of political prisoners in camps in Northern Ireland."

On Monday, British Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym called in the Soviet Ambassador and asked for Shcharansky's release on humanitarian grounds. The ambassador's response was not disclosed.

Shcharansky, 35, is reported to be on a hunger strike at Chistopol Prison, 800 kilometres east of Moscow. He reportedly started his fast last

September to protest a ban on exchanging letters with his relatives.

Kornilov dismissed the reports on Shcharansky's hunger strike as "absurd fabrications and lamentations," saying it was "blasphemous" that they should come from a government responsible for the "death of starvation" of inmates of Northern Ireland's "concentration camps."

The British Foreign Ministry's action "can only be assessed as an attempt to reanimate a provocative anti-Soviet campaign."

He said it was no accident that Britain acted "shortly after the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush, in the course of which Washington's emissary demanded from the Thatcher government a better coordination of efforts... to organize the 'crusade against socialism.'"

U.S. human rights report slams communists

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The administration said in a report issued yesterday that human rights under right-wing governments around the world had improved in the past year but that harsh conditions persisted under Communist regimes.

The administration declared human rights to be at the core of U.S. foreign policy, in an annual report prepared by the State Department under a requirement laid down by Congress.

"Our reputation among the people in important countries that are dictatorships will suffer if we come to be associated not with liberty, but with despotism," it said.

The report reiterated President Ronald Reagan's preference for quiet diplomacy rather than former President Jimmy Carter's public condemnation of abuses to pressure repressive regimes.

Latin American and Caribbean

countries threatened by insurgents and those with leftist governments remained the worst human rights violators, the report said.

In Asia the pattern was that human rights were improving under right-wing governments but were persistently bad under Communism.

Regarding the Middle East, the report said the human rights climate in Egypt had improved after the release of many political detainees.

Racial separation had brought increased violence both inside South Africa and to its neighbours despite

proposals for reform.

In El Salvador, where the civilian-military junta is supported by Washington, there were signs of improvement last year, although serious human-rights problems persisted, the report said.

In Argentina, the freedom of political parties increased, political prisoners were released at a faster rate, and the press and trade unions engaged in an upsurge of free activity, although human-rights problems persisted, the report said.

Haifa U. official quits in rift with president

HAIFA. — Haifa University director-general Natan Schecter has resigned after saying he "does not see eye to eye" with the institution's new president, Josef Teicher.

Schecter, who held his post for nine years, told the university's executive that he could not agree with

the approach of Teicher and his team to the problems facing the university.

The university immediately named a successor, Nahali Weitman, who joined the administration 10 years ago and served in management and finance positions.

Rates for direct calls drop for 50 countries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Communications Ministry yesterday reduced rates for direct international dialing to 50 countries, except the U.S. and Canada, whose rates were reduced last September.

The charges for direct dialing to countries outside North America are now lower by 3 to 7 per cent. Over 90 per cent of the country's telephone subscribers are able to dial abroad directly — and thus save money.

Subscribers not yet linked up with the direct international dialing network have been granted the reduced direct rate, even though they must place their calls through the international operator.

A recorded listing of rates for international calls may be reached at three new ministry phone numbers in Tel Aviv (03): 293311, 292211 and 297771.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.15 The History of Eretz Yisrael 8.40 English 8.50 Spoken Arabic 9.30 English 9.40 Ma Bim 10.10 English 6 10.25 Literature 10.45 Nature 5.6 11.05 Math/Geometry 5.11.20 English 6 12.00 Literature 7.9 12.00 Geography 5.6 12.30 English 9 13.00 Science 9-12 13.35 English 9 15.00 Eryman's University: Venerable: Geography 16.00 Those Were the Days 16.30 Pretty Butterfly 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Somersaults — live weekly discussion and entertainment show

ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News Club

18.45 Inventions and Innovations

19.00 Agriculture Magazine

19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.10 with a news roundup

20.30 Rhoda: An Art and No Play

20.30 Light Thirty — work and cultural magazine

21.00 Mabat Newsweek

21.30 Moked — weekly interview programme

22.05 Caravan to Vaccines, 1974 thriller

based on Alister MacLean's bestseller. Starring Charlotte Rampling, David Birney and Michel Lonsdale

JORDAN TV (unofficial): 17.40 Cartoons (8.00 French Hour 18.20 (JTV) 3) Richie Rich 18.40 (JTV) 3) Amazing Animals 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Benson 21.10 To be announced 22.00 News in English 22.15 Play of the Week

ON THE AIR

First Programme: 6.11 Musical Clock

7.00 This Morning — news magazine followed by Morning Melodies

8.05 Bach: Suite No. 2; Schumann: Sonata No. 2; (Lazare Bernstein); Requiem; Concerto No. 1, K. 207 (David Oistrakh, Heifetz); Hummel: Septet, Op. 74 (Rudolf Serkin, Marlboro)

10.05 Offenbach: The Butterfly, ballet-pantomime (Bonny)

11.00 Sephardi Traditions

11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts

11.30 Education for All

12.05 Schubert: Duo-Sonata in A Major (Pauk, Frank); Bruch: Trio, Op. 5

(Yuvall): Debussy: Sculptures (Inger Vikstrom)

13.00 An Hour with conductor Neville Martin — Haydn: The Seven Last Words of Christ

14.10 Children's programmes

15.55 Notes on a New Book

16.05 From the Creator's Workshop — Mendelssohn revises the St. Matthew's Passion

17.00 Talmud lesson

17.20 Introduction to the Oral Law

17.35 Programmes for Olim

20.05 Eryman's University

20.35 Gershwin: Porgy and Bess — complete opera (Boston Opera)

21.20 From Young Israeli Artists play Israeli Compositions, December, 1982 — Josef Kaminski; Tryptiche (Tania Feldman, 4th prize); Yeheskel Brum: Flute Concerto (Lior Eitan, flute; with Ruth Menze — 4th Prize)

00.10 Jazz

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics

6.22 Agricultural Broadcasts

6.35 Editorial Review

6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner

7.00 This Morning — news magazine

8.05 First Thing — with Ehud Manor

10.15 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine

12.05 Open Line — news and music

13.00 Midday — news commentary, music

14.10 Matters of Interest — introduced by Yitzhak Golan

17.10 Magazine

17.25 Of People and Places

18.05 Programme for Senior Citizens

18.47 Bible Reading — Proverbs 31:1-9

19.00 Today — people and events in the news

20.05 Sephardi songs — recordings of live performances

21.05 Jazz Corner

Soviets rescued from Afghans

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP). — Soviet troops rescued a number of Soviet technicians held hostage by Moslem guerrillas after storming a resistance hideout in northern Afghanistan, western diplomatic sources here said yesterday.

The diplomats, confirming earlier reports, had only sketchy details of the operation south of Mazar-e-Sharif in the Charkent mountains. The sources, quoting latest diplomatic dispatches from Kabul, said 12 hostages were rescued, although four were wounded.

Another four were killed by their captors and their bodies mutilated

— perhaps before they died, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

One source said the prisoners had their ears and noses sliced off and one eye gouged out before being executed by the resistance. It is not uncommon for the fundamentalist guerrillas to mutilate their prisoners, since facial disfigurement is believed to be a sign of Allah's displeasure and thus automatically bars entry into paradise.

The diplomatic sources said all the resistance fighters at the mountain retreat were killed during the operation, which, added, was

mounted as a result of "efficient intelligence."

There was no immediate comment on the rescue by the two Islamic insurgent groups which claimed responsibility for the kidnappings in early January.

Press Trust of India reported earlier that Afghan troops mounted the rescue and that 11 hostages were freed and four were killed.

Other sources which have proved reliable said that prior to the rescue, Soviet troops rounded up 100 Afghan women as hostages to be exchanged only when the Soviet technicians — all civilians — gained their liberty.

Calls multiply in France to execute Barbie

LYON, France (Reuters). — Demands are growing swiftly for the execution of former Gestapo officer Klaus Barbie if French courts find him guilty of crimes against humanity during World War II.

Although the death penalty was abolished in France in 1981, influential politicians have called for changes in the law in case 69-year-old Barbie is convicted.

The accused Nazi war criminal, imprisoned in Lyon since his expulsion from exile in Bolivia at the weekend, faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment under

present law. Francois Leotard, secretary-general of the opposition Republican Party led by former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, said he hoped Barbie would be guillotined if found guilty.

Two death sentences passed on Barbie in absentia by French courts after he fled to Latin America have been cancelled by the statute of limitations.

How seriously the calls for a third such sentence are taken by the government will become clear during the long investigation before his

trial next year.

Meanwhile, in Detroit, an American professor said yesterday the U.S. kept on paying Barbie \$1,700 a month after World War II when he provided a tip indicating the Soviet Union might have an atomic bomb.

Erhard Dabringhaus, now a professor of German at Wayne State University, said his superiors in U.S. Army intelligence in Germany in 1948 were excited by information Barbie provided about an alleged uranium mine in Czechoslovakia.

UK arms dealer on trial in U.S. court

DALLAS (Reuters). — The prosecution and defence in the trial of British arms dealer Ian Smalley clashed Monday over whether he had been led to believe that a weapons sale he was negotiating with Iran and Iraq had tacit approval of the U.S. government.

Smalley's defence lawyer, Richard "Racehorse" Haynes, played tape recordings made by undercover government agents and argued that they made it clear the Briton believed the deal, although technically illegal, had the blessing of the Reagan administration.

Gary Howard, a government informant and key prosecution witness, denied that Smalley was ever told the project had the backing of the government.

"I never recall anyone saying the government would sanction the deal," Howard insisted.

However, he agreed that Don Winkler, an agent of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms who posed as a retired Marine colonel, told Smalley he had talked to "A CIA guy the other day" and that there were "people in Washington" who knew the arms were to be shipped to Iran and Iraq.

Smalley, 42, is charged with conspiring to sell 100 tanks to Iran and 8,300 anti-tank missiles to Iraq. Other charges include failing to register as the agent of a foreign government.

The prosecution alleges that Smalley intended to provide documents stating falsely that the weapons would be sent from the U.S. to the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, countries considered friendly by Washington. The U.S. bars weapons sales to what it calls unfriendly countries, including Iran, Iraq and Libya.

Saudis receive two warships from U.S.

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Saudi Arabia took delivery of two warships on Monday, the first of an undisclosed number ordered from the U.S., the official Saudi press agency said. The kingdom has a navy of 2,200 men with nine corvettes and a number of coastal patrol craft.

Dutch FM in Oman at start of tour

MUSCAT (Reuters). — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van der Broek, who arrived on Monday at the start of a five-nation Middle East tour, held talks yesterday with his Omani counterpart Youssef al-Alawi on regional and bilateral issues.

Official sources said van der Broek and his delegation were expected to fly to Salalah, capital of Oman's southern Dhofar region, later yesterday for an audience with Sultan Qaboos Bin Said.

Political sources in Amsterdam said earlier the Dutch government hoped the 10-day trip would reassure Arab governments that The Netherlands was impartial in its Middle East peace efforts.

Van der Broek would tell his hosts that while supporting President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative, the Dutch government would like to see more emphasis on Palestinian self-determination, the sources said.

Bush lauds Mitterrand on French stand in arms talk

PARIS (Reuters). — U.S. Vice-President George Bush, in Paris on the sixth stop of his European tour, yesterday praised President Francois Mitterrand's stand on medium-range missiles and renewed Washington's call for fresh Soviet arms proposals.

"President Mitterrand has made France's position eloquently and forcefully clear: to stand with her allies in our determination to confront this threat to the peace that we have all worked so hard to preserve," Bush said on arrival.

Mitterrand, whose administration includes four members of France's pro-Moscow Communist party, is

one of the strongest advocates of the NATO decision to deploy 572 Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe if U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva fail.

External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who met Bush on his arrival from Rome, said France believed Moscow would agree to a solution once Kremlin leader Yuri Andropov understood the equation "Failure at Geneva equals Pershings."

None of the new missiles is due to be based in France, whose nuclear force is outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's military command.

Red Cross probes 'suicide' of Surinam rebel in jail

PARAMARIBO, Surinam (Reuters). — An official of the International Red Cross yesterday started investigating the death of Maj. Roy Horb, who was found dead in his cell last week after being accused of leading a plot to oust Surinam's military rulers.

The official Surinam news agency (SNA) said ICRC representative Herb Heuman arrived Monday night and met Interior Ministry officials.

SNA said Surinam had also invited the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to investigate the death.

The announcement that the

former deputy commander of the army had committed suicide while awaiting a court martial was questioned in The Netherlands, until 1975 the colonial rulers of this country on the north Atlantic coast of South America.

Officials said Horb hanged himself with the cord of his shorts in his cell. He was secretly buried on Saturday.

The alleged plot disclosed a week ago was the second in just over a month and the sixth since leftist strongman Desi Bouterse came to power in a military coup nearly three years ago.

OPEC states in deficit as oil glut hits profits

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — The balance of payments of OPEC countries plunged into a deficit of possibly \$18 billion last year from a \$60b. surplus in 1981, as the world oil glut hit earnings, the president of the Arab world's biggest international bank said yesterday.

Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) president Abdullah Saudi said that the best 13 Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries members could hope for this year was that the position would not worsen.

Saudi, a 45-year-old Libyan, said that he expects Gulf countries to scale back their massive development projects as revenue fell.

OPEC countries have been hit by an unexpected drop in demand for their crude, resulting from a combination of recession in the oil-consuming West, conservation, a switch to alternative energy and the appearance in the market of non-OPEC producers like Britain and Mexico.

Industry experts estimate current OPEC output has dropped as low as 15 million barrels of oil per day

compared with a peak of 31 million in 1979.

Saudi said Gulf oil exporting countries might sell some of their investments to finance spending and take out short-bridging loans; but they are unlikely to turn to the international markets for long-term borrowing.

Saudi said an oil price-cutting war would affect the international banking system because of the debt problems of some producers, but he does not foresee any of the world's largest banks going bankrupt.

"We are a chain and everyone else would suffer. So we have to keep them afloat the same way we keep countries afloat," he said.

He added that the big international Arab banks would be relatively unaffected by any financial crisis, because they had only recently entered the international loans business in a big way.

"TODAY" TOMORROW. — The TODAY section is to appear tomorrow.

Shultz: U.S. to keep troops in S. Korea

SEOUL (Reuters). — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday that the U.S. will not withdraw the 40,000 American troops stationed in South Korea until North Korea ceased to pose a threat.

Before leaving Seoul for Hong Kong, he told an airport press conference: "We stand with our friends here in South Korea and we are here to deter aggression and we will be here as long as that's needed."

Shultz said if there were a reconciliation between north and south Korea and a peaceful situation emerged, that would be something else.

"But anyone who studies the situation or goes up to the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas can see that that's a long way away."

Shultz, who has also visited Tokyo and Peking on his first Asian trip since taking office last summer, said the South Korean government had made creative and imaginative efforts to see if a pattern of reconciliation with the north could evolve.

He had discussed with South Korean leaders the idea of cross-recognition — recognition of South Korea by China and the Soviet Union and of North Korea by the U.S. and Japan — which he said was one of many proposals aimed at approaching the problem.

He said the subject had not arisen

during talks in Peking. Shultz's at current U.S.-South Korean military exercises was the only time the Korea question emerged in Peking.

Meanwhile, China yesterday accused the U.S. of threatening peace and stability in the Korean peninsula by holding joint military exercises with South Korea.

The New China news agency in Hong Kong quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying in a statement that the joint U.S.-South Korean "team spirit 83" military exercise, which started at the beginning of the month, was an attempt to aggravate tension in the area.

Jail for French terrorist

PARIS (Reuters). — A French appeal court yesterday sentenced a woman member of the banned extremist group Direct Action to four years in jail, 18 months suspended, on a charge of illegally possessing arms and explosives.

Direct Action has been linked with a shadowy Middle East group that claimed responsibility for the

Women drag down UK defence minister

address local members of the ruling Conservative Party. Police forced a way through, but several women lay down in front of the minister and he was dragged down for a moment until being hauled to his feet by police, his clothing dishevelled.

Heseltine told the meeting he had turned down an invitation to a debate with the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) peace group, telling the movement's leader in a letter: "Your mind is closed. A discussion between us would be pointless."

Women drag down UK defence minister

NEWBURY, England (Reuters). — Defence Minister Michael Heseltine was dragged to the ground Monday night as he ran a gauntlet of women peace campaigners.

The incident happened at Newbury, three kilometres from the Greenham Common Airbase, where a big women's campaign has built up over plans to install American cruise nuclear weapons.

Several hundred jeering women tried to block Heseltine's path as he entered a building in Newbury to

Joelle Aubron, 23, was arrested last April when police found a large cache of arms in a Paris garage.

Mohamed Hamani, 33, another suspected member of Direct Action arrested with Aubron, was acquitted for lack of evidence.



This file photo, taken in Israel last December, shows Elizabeth Taylor with Mexican lawyer Victor Luna. According to yesterday's London Daily Express, the couple intend to marry. (UPI telephone)

NEWS IN BRIEF

First woman appointed to Reagan's cabinet

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Elizabeth Dole became the first woman to serve in President Ronald Reagan's cabinet yesterday, when she was sworn in as a transportation secretary by Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman judge in the Supreme Court.

Dole, wife of Senate Finance Committee Chairman Robert Dole, succeeds Drew Lewis, who resigned last month to accept a non-government post. Her role as the only woman cabinet minister will be short-lived, however, since Reagan has named former congresswoman Margaret Heckler to succeed Richard Schweiker as secretary of health and human services.

U.S. company helping Sudan search for oil

KHARTOUM (Reuters). — The Military Economic Corporation of Sudan and the American Blocker Energy Corporation have signed an agreement to set up a joint oil exploration company, the official Sudan news agency (SUNA) said Monday.

The \$300 million company, to be named the African Drilling Company, will use drilling machines specially equipped for use in swamps and dry areas.

Volcanic acid cloud floats over U.S.

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — An acid cloud 8,000 kilometres wide spawned by a Mexican volcano is floating in the stratosphere, scientists said yesterday.

The centre of the cloud of sulphuric acid droplets is over the northwestern state of Wyoming. It is drifting westwards at about 80 km per hour. It formed when El Chichon volcano in southeastern Mexico erupted last April spewing out sulphur dioxide.

Richard Nixon preparing television series

NEW YORK (Reuters). — Former U.S. president Richard Nixon will act as host and interviewer on a television series about world events and international statesmen to begin filming this week, production officials said yesterday.

Produced by the Frank Gannon Production Company with British financial backing, the project is to be completed this September.

U.S. tests non-nuclear ballistic missile

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The U.S. Army yesterday tested a new non-nuclear anti-ballistic missile designed to destroy attacking Soviet nuclear warheads outside the atmosphere.

A spokesman for the army's ballistic missile defence system command in Huntsville, Alabama, said results in the first of a series of tests of the new defence system were still being analyzed.

Contributions for African aid top \$12 million

GENEVA (Reuters). — International aid donations to help foreign workers expelled from Nigeria have jumped to over \$12 million from \$1.2m. late last week, UN officials said yesterday.

Boosted by about \$5 million from the European Community and \$4.5m. from Italy, the aid has swelled to an extent that could make distribution of the money and supplies a major problem, officials said.

Poland throws out visiting U.S. lecturer

WARSAW (Reuters). — Poland yesterday expelled a U.S. citizen working as a lecturer at Wroclaw Polytechnic for "engaging in hostile anti-Socialist activities."

State television said Gareth Sobczyk had ties with underground Solidarity Union groups and took part in street demonstrations during the martial-law period.

Irish ex-PM defeats bid to replace him

DUBLIN (Reuters). — Former Irish prime minister Charles Haughey reinforced his reputation as a master of political survival Monday night by beating back a determined bid to oust him as opposition leader.

A motion calling for his immediate resignation after a bugging and wiretapping scandal while he was in office was defeated by 40 votes to 33 at a marathon session of his Fianna Fail parliamentary party.

Ex-squash champ on trial for drug-smuggling

READING, England (Reuters). — Mohibullah Khan, a former world champion squash player, went on trial Monday accused of trying to smuggle heroin worth \$900,000 into Britain.

Prosecutors said Khan, 26, of Pakistan, needed money after a leg injury set back his career and a sponsorship contract with Pakistan International Airlines ran out.

(Advertising section)

A GUIDE TO SHOPPING AND SERVICES

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73 shares are 'sellers only'

TEL AVIV. — In a knee-jerk over-reaction to the announcement of the main points of the Kahan Commission's findings, the investment community yesterday poured in enough selling orders to cause major losses in all sectors, except banks. Of the 257 securities which fell by big margins, 73 were established as "sellers only." The Yach options were the hapless major loser of the session, as their price was more than halved. Insurance issues were particularly hard hit, as the sector's index was down by 7.33%. Industrials also bore the brunt of the slide as they fell by an average of 6.52%.

There were no massive selling pressures, as indicated by the very modest trading turnover of just over 151 billion. Observers explained the sharp fall as caused by a noticeable lack of buyers, rather than the result of sustained selling pressures. However, the final effect was the same, as the General Share Index tumbled by more than 4.5%, not including commercial bank shares.

Commercial bank shares were in good form, with a number of exceptions. The Big Three maintained their customary advances. Union

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU

Bank, however, was down by 1.4%, while the Israel Maritime Bank 0.1 shares were down by a full 10%. The 0.5 Maritime shares were 15% losers, Danot 1.0 was down by 10%. FIBI and First International shares reversed directions and came through with gains of more than 2%.

Securities associated with the Ronit mutual fund and the Fishman-Rieger group came under renewed selling pressure. Merav was a 10% loser. Cold Bonded 0.1 was down by 6%. Ata B, in the wake of its heavy losses earlier in the week, was established as "sellers only," while the Ata C shares were 10% lower.

There were losses of up to 15%, throughout the insurance sector. The 15% losers included Hasekhe (B), Phoenix 0.5 and the Hamishmar-Harel 5.0.

Losses of 5-10% were very much in evidence among service company equities. Data Automation was

15.1% lower, while Magor 0.5 retreated by 10%. The shares of the Electric Corporation moved counter to the trend and appreciated by 10%.

Losses of up to 15% were also recorded in the land development and real estate group. Ispro, associated with the Fishman-Rieger group, tumbled by 15%. Lifschitz 1.0 suffered a similar fate.

Industrials were broadly lower, with 10% losses punctuating the group. Elbit Computers and Elron Electronic Industries were both "sellers only." Early morning trading in New York indicated that the Elron shares were down by \$1.50.

The 52.9% fall of the Yach options was the result of a relatively minor offering for sale of these options, whose total value was only some \$1.6 million.

However, there were few buyers in sight, until the option was dropped to more than 50% below its base price.

Investment company issues also retreated. All of the Wolfson securities fell by the same 10% margin. Discount Investments, in spite of the company's fine performance, was down by 10%. Export Investments (R) fell by 9.4%, while the bearer shares were clipped for a 21% loss.

The shekel was devalued by two agorot against the dollar.

The following securities were registered as "sellers only" for the second consecutive session. Today, when trading resumes, they will be traded without any price restriction. The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange management has advised its members that they caution investors to place price limits on these shares if they wish to offer them for sale today.

Neot Aviv
Paz Invest. (r)
Fedoil
ECL 2.5 (b)
Yach 1.0
Yitzhar 5.0
Citrus Plant

Commercial Banks

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Bank Leumi	1,121	+16	+1.4
Bank Hapoalim	230	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Leumi	1,121	+16	+1.4
Bank Hapoalim	230	n.c.	n.c.
Bank Leumi	1,121	+16	+1.4
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Bank Leumi	1,121	+16	+1.4
Bank Hapoalim	230	n.c.	n.c.

Land, Building, Citrus

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Land	198	-12	-5.7
Building	160	-12	-7.5
Citrus	160	-12	-7.5
Land	198	-12	-5.7
Building	160	-12	-7.5
Citrus	160	-12	-7.5
Land	198	-12	-5.7
Building	160	-12	-7.5
Citrus	160	-12	-7.5

Alkal

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9
Alkal	320	-20	-5.9

Investment & Companies

Closing price	Volume	Change	% change
Investment	1583	-197	-11.1
Companies	1583	-197	-11.1
Investment	1583	-197	-11.1
Companies	1583	-197	-11.1
Investment	1583	-197	-11.1
Companies	1583	-197	-11.1
Investment	1583	-197	-11.1
Companies	1583	-197	-11.1
Investment	1583	-197	-11.1

Rhine-Danube Canal project is 'on' again

BONN (Reuters). — West German's Conservative-led government decided last week to complete a controversial canal linking the Rhine and Danube rivers, reversing a decision by the former Schmidt government to halt the project, government spokesman Dieter Stolz said.

The 170 km Rhine-Danube Canal, which would open up a 3,400 km waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea, is only 35 km from completion, but doubts have been raised about its economic and environmental impact.

The Schmidt government had opened talks with Bavaria last year to halt work on the canal after estimates showed it would carry less

than a sixth of the traffic originally planned.

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the cabinet people would not understand why the canal had not been completed after more than half of it had been built, Stolz said.

The decision was a defeat for Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic Party, junior partner in the Kohl coalition, which voted at a congress recently which voted that the project be scrapped.

The canal would open up an east-west waterway passing through the Netherlands, West Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania.

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Dollar down

LONDON (AP). — The U.S. dollar fell sharply on world foreign exchange yesterday, wiping out all last week's gains, on widespread expectations of lower interest rates. Gold bullion improved.

Dealers said there was a strong belief among traders that the U.S. Federal Reserve's policy-making open market committee will decide to cut the Fed's discount rate from its present rate to spur recovery of the American economy.

A lower discount rate sets the trend for all U.S. lending. Lower interest rates undermine the dollar by making it less attractive than other currencies, gold bullion or stocks.

The dollar's day began with a drop of more than two yen in Tokyo to 237.95, from 240.30 Monday.

In London, the British pound rose almost one cent to a late rate of \$1.5375, compared with \$1.5285 on Monday.

Gold jumped \$8 a troy ounce in Zurich, while silver moved back above \$14 in London.

Gold closed in Zurich at \$498.50, up from \$490.50 the day before, and at \$497 in London, up from \$493.75.

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UNITED MIZRAHI BANK

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 1983			
COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
		PURCHASE, SALE	PURCHASE, SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	36.3135	36.6785
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	55.6685	56.2281
GERMANY	MARK	14.8917	15.0414
FRANCE	FRANC	5.2476	5.3004
HOLLAND	GULDEN	13.5220	13.6580
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	18.0215	18.2027
SWEDEN	KRONA	4.8742	4.9233
NORWAY	KRONE	5.0937	5.1430
DENMARK	KRONE	4.2353	4.2779
FINLAND	MARK	6.7203	6.7879
CANADA	DOLLAR	29.6436	29.9416
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	35.1500	35.5033
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	32.1472	32.4703
BELEM	FRANC	21.882	21.9351
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	25.8643	26.1243
ITALY	LIRE	153.0278	154.5660
JAPAN	YEN	153.0278	154.5660

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JAPAN	YEN	153.0278	154.5660

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK. — The stock market closed lower yesterday. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 1075 down 12 points.

Airline stocks ran into profit taking. Trans World said it does not

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE			
Symbol	Price	Change	% Change
IBM	107.50	-12.05	-11.2
AT&T	47.83	-5.80	-12.1
GE	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
GM	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
MSFT	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
INTL	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
DISC	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
WAL	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
AMT	25.45	-1.15	-4.5
GOV	25.45	-1.15	-4.5

Tel Aviv selected bond prices

TEL AVIV SELECTED BOND PRICES			
Bond	Price	Change	% Change
100% Linked	630.3	-1.3	-0.2
3602	526.3	-1.0	-0.2
3604	526.3	-1.0	-0.2
3606	526.3	-1.0	-0.2
4% Gov't develop.	1229.80	-1.0	-0.1
3001	1156.60	+52.0	+4.5
3007	823.60	+33.0	+4.0
3025	823.70	+37.0	+4.5
210 (Reish Yod)	—	—	—
4% Gov't (90% C-o-L)	6193.0	+1.0	+0.0
3101	5886.1	+1.0	+0.0
3106	5886.1	+1.0	+0.0
Group 24 Yield:	2.33	—	—
3110	5055.0	+25.0	+0.5
3115	4769.0	+25.0	+0.5
4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)	3.30	—	—
3210	3964.0	+15.0	+0.4
3206	3814.0	+9.0	+0.2
6% Gov't (80% C-o-L)	3.33	—	—
3501	3360.0	n.c.	n.c.
3504	2938.0	n.c.	n.c.

Bank of Israel exchange rates

BANK OF ISRAEL EXCHANGE RATES			
February 8, 1983	IS	IS	IS
U.S. dollar	36.4958	36.4958	36.4958
British sterling	55.9554	55.9554	55.9554
German mark	14.9411	14.9411	14.9411
French franc	5.2698	5.2698	5.2698
Dutch guilder	13.5874	13.5874	13.5874
Swiss franc	18.0901	18.0901	18.0901
Swedish krona	4.8971	4.8971	4.8971
Norwegian krone	5.1193	5.1193	5.1193
Danish krone	4.2547	4.2547	4.2547
Japanese yen	6.7547	6.7547	6.7547

REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

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Ari Rath
Editor and
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Shvat 26, 5743 • Rabi-Thani 26, 1403

Democracy's day

THE REPORT of the Commission of Inquiry into the Events at the Refugee Camps in Beirut is a splendid example of Israeli — not to say Jewish — justice at work. Only those who did not take the commission's brief seriously could be taken aback by the severity of its findings and recommendations, which spare neither the military nor the political echelon.

The Kahan Commission's brief was not to get the government out of a mess. It was to examine "all the facts and factors" — all the facts and factors — "connected with the atrocity carried out by the Lebanese Forces against the civilian population in the Sabra and Shatila camps."

Direct responsibility for the massacres that occurred during three dreadful days last September, so the commission has concluded, does indeed rest with the Maronite Phalangists. Any allegation of Israeli complicity in the slaughter is a "baseless libel," and accusations that the IDF had foreknowledge of the killings are equally "unfounded."

But does this mean that Israel may consider its hands clean because it merely allowed the Phalangists to enter the camps, following the assassination of Bashir Jemayel and the IDF occupation of West Beirut? Should not the massacre be written off as a disaster that — or at any rate need not — have been foreseen by the Israeli government and army?

That was the sense of Premier Begin's early suggestion to the cabinet, after the murders, that Jews should not be held to blame when gentiles kill gentiles. The Kahan Commission would not accept this position. In fact, it clearly demolishes the logic of it.

In the commission's view, all those who decided on the entry of the vengeful Phalangists into the camps, without the IDF exercising effective supervision, should have seen the writing on the wall. Therefore, "those who took the decision, and those who implemented it, are indirectly responsible for what ultimately occurred, even if they did not intend this to happen and merely disregarded the anticipated danger."

The same direct responsibility, the commission has concluded, rests with those who knew of the decision and failed to warn of the danger, and those who, on receiving the first reports of what was happening in the camps, did not rush to stop the Phalangists. For the Palestinians in their camps were Israel's wards, in the same way that Jews in foreign lands, subject to the threat of pogrom, are wards of their governments.

There will doubtless be dissatisfaction with this eminently reasonable finding. It will be argued that Israel's military and political leaders should not be held to such a strict standard of morality when the real perpetrators of the Sabra and Shatila horrors are heroes in their own country. The answer, obviously, is that an Israel that wants to remain true to its own self can admit no other standard.

Israelis cannot therefore exonerate themselves because their guilt consisted "merely" in dereliction of duty and inexcusable negligence.

Starting from this premise itself, the commission has had no choice but to conclude that the director of military intelligence should be dismissed, that the chief-of-staff be spared dismissal only because he is in any case due to step down in two months' time, and that the minister of defence resign or be fired. The commission has also rapped the foreign minister on the knuckles, and it has harsh words for the premier himself for his failure to evince any interest in the Phalangists' actions in the camps.

The commission's recommendations are harsh, certainly in comparison with those made by the Agranat Commission after the Yom Kippur War. Legally, the government is entitled to reject them, in part or even as a whole. But that is in practice inconceivable: it would only tend to compound the government's guilt.

What the government must do is accept the strictures of the Kahan Commission's entire report, in all their gravity, and whatever the price.

THE MILITARY REALITY

By HIRSH GOODMAN

IT WOULD BE a grave error to treat the Kahan Commission's findings as pertaining only to the events surrounding the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

The 108 pages of the report released to the public reveals monumental incompetence within the Israeli defence establishment. The head of military intelligence was ignored on the issue of cooperation between the IDF and the Phalange for four years and thus felt no need to express his opinions on crucial issues. Messages were not passed on: Orders were unclear and ambiguous. There was no communication between the intelligence and operations branches on important matters. Senior commanders conformed with concepts they knew to be popular with their superiors.

Senior officers interviewed yesterday said that the commission's findings cast blame not only on the individuals mentioned, but unfairly on the army as a whole. They were convinced that the commission was not even-handed in its treatment of the IDF.

If the security of the country is the paramount consideration of those who serve in the IDF, one is hard put to understand why they feel that the army has been unfairly treated. Do they want an IDF where the chief of military intelligence is ignored for years on end on so crucial an issue as cooperation with the Phalange; and where he chooses not to express his opinions because he knows beforehand that they will be disregarded?

There is no need to labour the point that the removal of senior officers under a cloud of shame by public commissions of inquiry twice in a decade is traumatic for the IDF. The question is whether their removal, and the public exposure of

shortcomings within the defence establishment, weakens or strengthens the IDF.

The Kahan Commission, with persuasive logic, found both the defence minister and the chief of staff guilty of "a breach of duty and dereliction of duty." The chief of military intelligence was found guilty of not doing his duty. Aluf Amir Drori was commended for his actions following his discovery Friday, September 17, that massacres were taking place, but berated for doing absolutely nothing when the chief of staff failed completely to act upon what Drori knew to be a critical matter.

The report shows that the head of the Mossad was unaware of the intention to send the Phalange into the camps despite the fact that he had received reports from his own representative at meetings at which the decision was taken.

If the general picture of the lack of communication, the poor decision-making process, the timidity even senior officers felt in the presence of their superiors, is a true one — and one must assume that it is — then what the commission has done must be seen as a national service. It has exposed a dangerous situation of flawed decision-making and dereliction of duty in a state instrument that can afford no mistakes — the defence establishment.

PERHAPS one of the most important chapters in the entire report is the section entitled "The Functioning of the Establishment." It proves beyond any doubt that almost none of those responsible for this country's security understood one

another or what it was that Israel wanted to achieve. Conversations between key decision-makers went unrecorded and were totally misunderstood by the participants. Orders were ambiguous where they needed to be absolutely clear. Bits of information were passed from mouth to selected ear.

There is much to be learned from the side issues brought up in the report. It shows that the Mossad's assessments on cooperation with the Phalange contradicted those of the IDF military intelligence, and how the Mossad was consistently wrong in its evaluation of events. It shows clearly that the defence establishment was slave to a conception that could not be changed, and that often facts were moulded to fit that conception, rather than the other way round — just as was the case prior to the Yom Kippur War, when Israel was taken by surprise on two fronts. It shows how the prime minister, deprived of independent military advice and assessment with the removal of his military secretary over a year ago, was almost ignored as a serious factor in the exposition of military policy during crucial events which had a direct bearing on Israel's international relations.

THE COMMISSION'S findings must be considered not only fully justified, but also reflective of a reality with which Israel cannot afford to live.

It is in this spirit that the IDF, both at the professional and at citizen level, must accept the findings. True, it is demoralizing to have two chiefs of staff forced to end their careers within a decade. One can also understand, and sym-

pathize with, the legitimate feeling in the intelligence community that it has become impossible to assume responsibility for the assessment of national intelligence and complete one's term of duty honorably.

But what alternative is there? Was it not demoralizing for the members of the military intelligence community to be consistently ignored for four years? Not to have their voice heard or to be taken seriously? To have their commanding officer remain silent because he was disheartened?

In the short term, the commission's findings will have a serious effect on the IDF, though this will not be felt at the operational level. Each of the officers declared unfit to continue to hold his position has an immediate replacement, for that is the way the IDF functions. One cannot make light of a defence minister, a chief of staff, the head of military intelligence and the chief infantry officer, all being dismissed simultaneously, but the system will continue to function.

What is important is the attitude of those who remain, and their willingness to continue to serve. If they feel that the IDF has been made a scapegoat; if they believe that they cannot do their duty and at the same time comply with the unyielding standards of the institutions of a democratic and principled society; then the negative effect on the country's security will be more than transitory.

The IDF was mauled by the Agranat Commission for the shortcomings of the Yom Kippur War, and emerged stronger for it.

Yesterday it was mauled again and there is no telling what the im-

mediate and long-range results will be. But if the defence establishment has the national interest at heart, they will overcome any possible feeling of injustice to individuals whom they respect and admire, and accept the report as the meticulous survey of military malfunction that it is, and use it as the foundation for another fresh start.

THE FINDINGS of the Kahan Commission and the legitimacy of its recommendations will be debated for years to come, and there will always be those who will feel that they, or those they support, were wronged. Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan has been, by all accounts, an exceptional leader, a man the rank and file of the army respect deeply. Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron is known to have bravely opposed Ariel Sharon's demand that the IDF enter West Beirut in mid-June. He has a reputation as an officer whose men's lives are important to him. Aluf Yehoshua Saguy has been controversial as head of military intelligence; but his chief crime, it seems, was not standing up for his convictions. Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is a complex personality whose real character and actions remain clouded despite the commission's relentless search for the truth.

Each of these men has served the nation selflessly. They were rewarded with power and position and respect. But that power and respect were not unconditional, and past dedication cannot preclude present condemnation.

The security of Israel is too important for such sentiment. And if anyone should be aware of that, it is those officers who will now have to take over. They, more than anyone, know that there is no alternative.

The writer is Defence Correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

Irresponsibility and its price

By YOSEF GOELL

ANY COMMENT on the findings of the Kahan Commission must be prefaced by an emphatic reaffirmation of the bald fact that the Israel Defence Forces were not responsible for killing even one hapless Palestinian in Sabra or Shatila.

The commission, in attributing responsibility for the massacre to top Israeli political and military officials, was dealing with the question of indirect responsibility: could Israel's leaders have been expected to divine the murderous intentions of the Phalange following the assassination of their leader Bashir Jemayel?

The charge against Israel's leaders is neither murder nor complicity in murder, but dereliction of leadership in failing to react to the glint of murder in the eyes of the Phalangists and in failing to control them when it was in our power to do so.

The most horrendous price Israel has paid for the ill-fated war in Lebanon — aside from our own 470 dead — has been the internal dimension it has unleashed. It has even penetrated deeply into the IDF. In this context and against the background of the vicious partisan criticism of the commission that has

surfaced, one must reiterate that these three men are the best that Israel can bring forth to sit in judgement on itself.

It would take a sick imagination, indeed, to entertain the notion they are "self-hating, leftist, PLO-loving, defeatists," the kind of calumny some of the cruder Likud minds have been inclined to fling at their critics.

The commission's findings are the closest any of us will ever get to the truth. There can be no doubt that the main culprit — in regard to Israel's indirect responsibility for the massacres, the way in which the

war in Lebanon was conducted, and the fact that it has not yet ended — is Ariel Sharon.

It is ungentlemanly to kick a man when he is down, but that does not mean one should refrain from ridding Israeli public life of someone as dangerous as Sharon.

SHARON has spent the better part of a lifetime being a brilliant but erratic and irresponsible military commander. This country has been obliged to fight an ongoing war with a brutal Arab enemy, and many of us owe our lives to his brilliance and courage in battle. As tempting as it may be to want to reward such commanders with positions of power, the Kahan report provides evidence of how unwise it can be to entrust the fate of the country to such a man.

A succession of general staffs denied Sharon the position of chief-of-staff from the late 1960s on by threatening to quit en masse if he were appointed; they were well aware of that bitter truth. Ironically, so was Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose initial good sense led him to deny Sharon the Ministry of

Defence in his first government, and again even after Ezer Weizman's resignation.

Whether the prime minister and the entire cabinet should resign in the wake of the commission's report is a question that will be decided after the many political ramifications have been considered by the coalition factions, and to some degree even by the Labour opposition, not all of whose leaders are necessarily happy with the prospect of going to early elections against Begin at this time.

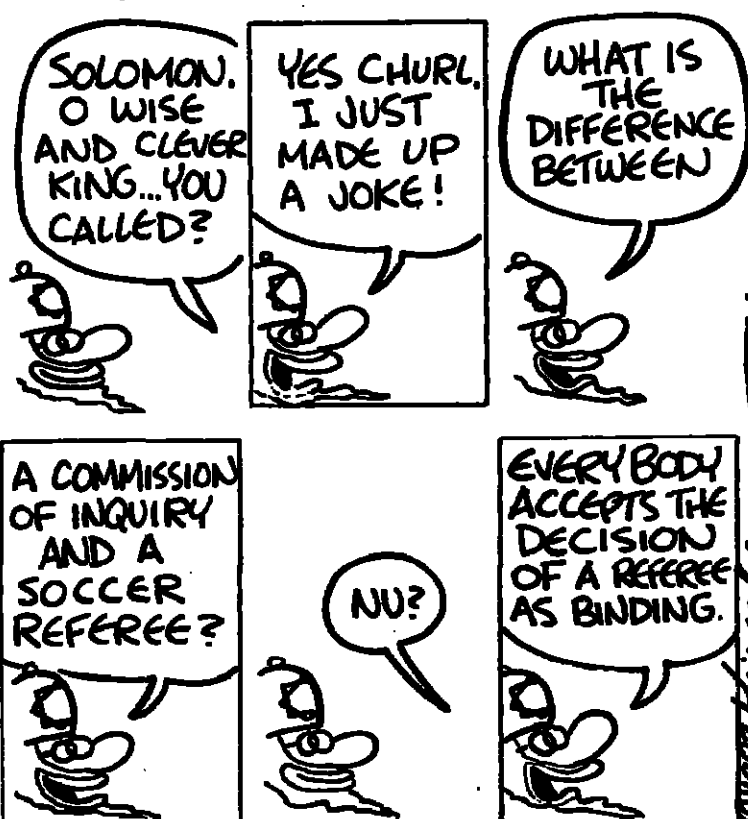
But ridding the country's body politic of Sharon is a goal that transcends party politics; it is an issue that should be dealt with separately, and with great urgency.

Many leaders of the Likud and most of the cabinet ministers of all parties who have been terrorized by Sharon know this very well. There is more than a suspicion that even Mr. Begin knows it, since Sharon has brought him a sea of troubles.

What they need at this juncture is the courage of their convictions.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post staff.

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READERS' LETTERS

PEACE AND COMPASSION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — For many years, I have defended not just Israel's right to exist, but to prosper in peace. As I am a third-generation American of Lebanese descent, this was at times a minority position. I still feel this way, despite the unjustifiable (militarily and morally) invasion of Lebanon, and the blood of innocent people being spilled as a direct result.

What I do not understand is how the people of Israel, whom I have admired for so long, allow themselves to be led by men whose driving force seems to be less Israel's security, and more a terrorist mentality.

Israel was one of the first countries in the international community to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Have the Soviets been able to quell resistance there? Can they ever force peace or "normalization" of relations there? No more than Ariel Sharon can point his guns at Lebanon and demand anything even resembling

true friendship. If truly desired, this will take time and patience — not the annexation of Lebanon's soil, called a "security zone." And not the Begin policy of West Bank "settlement," with a Bible in one hand and a gun in the other for justification.

My faith in the Israeli people remains unswerving. You have suffered enough — enough not to remain silent while those who now lead Israel contradict the essence of the Israeli people: peace and compassion.

PHILIP E. ANTHONY
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